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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 96. BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

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BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th June	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia .	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okiuma	5969	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	V Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	19th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 26th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 27th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday,, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Wednesday, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing ot
‡ PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
‡ LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 7th August

‡ Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Virawa" 3,360 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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23rd June, 1913.
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THE

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

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LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

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Further particulars may be ascertained on application:

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Tuesday the 1st proximo till Tuesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913. 0204.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 255 of 1912.

Re Shantaram Bhugwant Mulajan of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant lately a proprietor of the Hindustan Cap Factory and now unemployed residing at Grant Road, Anant Shiwaji's chawl No. 3; an Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th August, 1913 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 18th day of June 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 21st June 1913. 0232

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sarabai wife of Moosa Dossa and daughter of Mahomed Ibrahim Machkal Esmail Haji Sulleman and Asbai wife of Omer Abbas and grand-daughter of the said Mahomed Ibrahim Machkal all of Bombay Ghoghari Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell all that one equal undivided moiety or ½ part or share belonging to them in the land hereditaments and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said moiety in the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the deceased Mahomed Ebrahim Machkal in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Ghoghari Moholla without the Fort in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (61) sity-one square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 848 New No. 8012 Old Survey No. 1780 New Survey No. 1080 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward No. 6228 Street No. 42-44 and bounded as follows on or towards the North by the property of Ghoghari Ismail Moosa on or towards the South by the property of Ismail Mahomed on or towards the East by the Ghoghari Moholla and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 21st day of June 1913.

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THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

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4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

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17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

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7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

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7-20	Dep.	Mutra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	14- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

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4- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1-27
21- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-45
20-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
19-30	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	8- 0
18-30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

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WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A Mahomedan preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol State, Mangrol-Kathiawar. 0217

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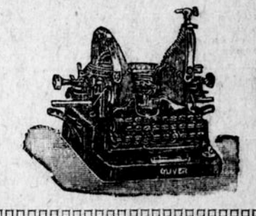
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is dampe than usual at Multan and drier at Ambala. Night temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Saharanpur; clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and south Rajputana; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-para recorded 0·18" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperatures are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen: Saugor has had 0·47", Chanda 0·19" and Raipur 1·99". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Temperature is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately cloudy. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the Central provinces and light isolated showers in Kathiawar and on the north Malabar Coast. On the west Coast the Peninsula rainfall continues insignificant.

Some showers may occur in the Central Provinces, Malabar and possibly the southern half of the Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 21st of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation Since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARDA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th) ..	89·8	81·5	79	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104·8	80·0	65	..	0·57	+0·24
Rawalpindi ..	102·4	75·1	47	..	3·93	+3·02
Lahore ..	103·9	82·2	54	..	1·12	+0·25
Sirsa ..	102·3	82·0	55	..	2·12	+1·15
Ambala ..	99·5	76·9	54	..	4·06	+3·01
Delhi ..	101·0	83·6	63	..	3·62	+2·47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	104·5	85·2	40	..	0·51	—0·47
Mainpuri ..	105·8	82·6	55	..	0·18	—0·03
Jhansi ..	102·0	85·0	43	..	0·55	—1·25
Cawnpore ..	102·6	82·0	60	..	0·43	—1·01
Allahabad ..	101·2	77·9	60	..	3·57	+1·89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	101·6	85·3	28	..	0·58	+0·41
Karachi ..	91·0	81·5	79	0·04	0·06	—0·29
Ajmer ..	92·1	80·4	69	..	2·70	+1·65
Jaipur ..	98·4	74·0	53	..	3·76	+2·82
Kotah ..	99·0	82·0	51	..	0·69	—0·51
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95·0	80·0	65	..	2·47	+1·59
Dwarka ..	92·3	80·7	71	..	1·19	+0·37
Veraval ..	95·1	81·0	72	..	0·34	—0·13
Rajkot ..	94·1	75·3	51	..	0·52	+0·26
Bhavnagar Para ..	95·0	77·8	77	0·15	5·01	+3·24
Surat ..	95·0	81·0	84	..	2·23	+0·30
Ahmedabad ..	95·0	79·2	79	..	4·29	+1·65
Deesa ..	97·3	79·8	62	..	2·81	+2·14
Neemuch ..	93·6	74·0	62	..	1·79	+0·12
Indore ..	96·0	74·0	72	0·60	1·95	—1·75
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91·3	77·3	74	..	6·47	+2·77
Saugor ..	92·8	75·1	72	0·37	4·45	+2·34
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa ..	93·2	77·1	77	..	5·39	+2·24
Akola ..	99·2	75·5	65	..	1·81	—1·65
Amraoti ..	97·8	80·3	64	..	3·69	—0·52
Nagpur ..	99·6	78·0	79	0·03	1·05	—1·44
Chanda ..	103·5	77·0	82	0·19	3·01	—1·58
Raipur ..	97·2	73·6	85	1·99	4·07	—0·72
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89·8	81·9	74	..	6·89	—5·13
Ratnagiri ..	88·3	75·9	72	..	18·59	—3·87
Mormugao ..	87·0	79·7	81	..	21·97	—1·03
Karwar ..	85·2	79·0	83	..	22·55	—5·39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95·4	74·2	63	..	2·85	—0·24
Ahmednagar ..	97·1	70·0	66	..	5·80	+1·67
Poona ..	85·5	70·3	77	..	6·61	+3·59
Sholapur ..	98·8	75·6	63	..	2·07	—1·10
Bijapur ..	95·7	72·5	55	..	1·94	+0·87
Belgaum ..	84·3	65·7	85	..	6·83	—1·67
Aurangabad ..	95·4	71·7	65	..	2·07	—1·01
Nizamabad (indur).	10·4	8·7	47	..	1·44	—2·01
Hyderabad ..	97·3	83·7	55	..	2·31	—0·01
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87·8	77·3	84	0·06	24·93	—3·13
Calicut ..	85·8	75·6	87	..	23·78	—1·97
Cochin ..	85·2	79·7	84	0·06	18·80	—1·71
Colombo ..	85·0	81·0	81	..	4·91	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	103·3	79·7	93	0·12	1·10	—2·43
Bellary ..	99·0	75·3	61	..	0·84	—0·69
Cuddapah ..	102·5	82·6	60	..	0·24	—1·84
Madras ..	105·3	86·0	55	..	0·09	—1·32
Bangalore ..	89·3	67·4	72	..	2·31	—0·07
Coimbatore ..	95·4	72·8	83	..	0·3	—0·91
Trichinopoly ..	102·7	80·3	54	..	0·32	—0·64
Negapatam ..	98·7	80·7	74	..	0·5	—0·26

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 23.

105. *Arms.*—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year and for match firing.

405. *Signalling Class.*—The signalling Class will parade to-day, Monday, the 23rd Instant at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of the Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

467. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company:—No. 7478, Cadet, C. Ferreira; No. 7479, Cadet, G. Gambo; No. 7480, Cadet, M. Santos; No. 7481, Cadet, C. Hearn; No. 7482, Cadet, C. Cunningham; No. 7483, Cadet, P. Callaghan; No. 7484, Cadet, C. Guest; No. 7485, Cadet, E. Gannon; No. 7486, Cadet, A. Ellwood; No. 7487, Cadet, H. McGill; No. 7488, Cadet, C. Murfitt; No. 7489, Cadet, J. Hussey; No. 7490, Cadet P. Gilbert,

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 20th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·821
Temperature of Air	degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79·2
Dew Point	"	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		4·2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	89·8
Minimum do. do.		81·0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	155
Fall of Rain	inches	0·00
Total fall during month	"	6·89
Total fall during year	"	6·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	"	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 21st June 1913 was 29·939 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·015 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 51·5 F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·178 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-15 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	23	m 1	48	24 11
		2	31	27 5
Tues.	24	m 2	29	24 7
		3	2 a	25 10
Wed.	25	3	13	21 2
		3	31	26 4
Thurs.	26	4	1	23 11
		4	9	28 11
Friday	27	m 4	55 a	23 11
		m 4	49	25 6

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Mon.	23	m 7	30	17 5
		m 8	51	19 4
Tues.	24	m 8	5	18 3
		9	3 a	19 5
Wed.	25	8	41	19 1
		10	14	19 5
Thurs.	25	9	29	19 10
		10	59	19 4
Friday.	27	m 10	28	20 7
		11	51 a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
24. (Tues)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
25. (Wed.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
26. (Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
27. (Friday.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m P. M. Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m P. M. Last quarter, 25th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 35·2 m. A. M.

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Dharavi, Bombay, sends us the following:—

REGISTERED RAIN FALL.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 21st instant.		Total upto date.	
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Nil.		9	64

WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 20th June 1913 should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloid you save time and money—and get cured.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Bombay Mails of 7th inst. Arrived at Brindisi yesterday Evening.	
Consols 2½ per cent.	72⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·4
Rentes 3 per cent.	83⅞
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45
Bar Silver Spot	26⅞
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 3/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet; Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63⅞
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank Buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June, 21.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market only witnessed fluctuation of an anna to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96/0/6 improved to Rs. 96/1/6 but closed at the opening rate for 30th June delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood anna one low.

Demand for ready paper is abundant and was placed to-day at annas three higher than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained steady to-day and did not exhibit further signs of weakness. The interruption in the rains is causing anxiety.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,475 for July.

Colaba declined to Rs. 1,452-8 for July delivery.

For July delivery Centrals stood at Rs. 2,112-8, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,715, Crescent at Rs. 116-4, Kohinoors at Rs. 787-8, Standard at Rs. 1,380 and Chinas at Rs. 775.

Finlays declined to Rs. 367-8.

Sind Light Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 112.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares advanced to Rs. 595.

There was no doing in Press Shares. Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 63-4.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares remained steady. Ordinary changed hands at Rs. 96-8 and Deferred at Rs. 213 for July delivery.

Kemps were in demand at Rs. 183.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, June 20.

Silver to Bombay	£210,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£169,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— "
Total Day's Imports	3,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Unchanged; Dull.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Easy.	
Mid. Americans	6·79d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·75d.

Closing Prices.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J.	6·51	6·52
A.	6·53	6·51
S.	6·44	6·42
O.	6·33	6·32
N.	6·27	6·26
D.	6·25	6·22
J.	6·22	6·21
F.	6·22	6·21
M.	6·23	6·22

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	5,400
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J.	6·51	6·55
A.	6·53	6·54
S.	6·44	6·45
O.	6·33	6·34
N.	6·27	6·28
D.	6·23	6·24
J.	6·22	6·23
F.	6·22	6·23
M.	6·23	6·24

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	6,000
Total Forwarded	67,000
Total Imports	61,000
Total Stock	1,049,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,530

Tones:—
Dhooties and Shirtings—Dull, practically nothing doing.
Cloths:—Steady, prices firm.
Yarns:—Market Steady. Prices unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to Continent	—
Futures at New York, July, 12·07. Previous closing price 12·19.	
Futures at New York, October, 11·45. Previous closing price 11·67.	
Declined owing to Bearish private Crop Reports and to Longs unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·40. Previous price 12·52.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-9/16. Previous price 12-9/16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans July 12·41. Previous price 12·48.	
Futures at New Orleans October 11·57. Previous price 11·68	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅝
Demand Bills	4·86⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	58¼

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 20.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	32,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	27,000
Week's Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	279,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	240,000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 22.

America has lost all the advance of the previous day. A favourable spell of weather in certain sections of the cotton belt has inspired bearish enthusiasm. The bellcose Bears in America who are still short upto their neck, display their strength at times. The trade at present draws much pleasure from every phase of the market.

The cold fact remains that in view of the political and social unrest in Europe and China, it is gratifying to see cotton maintained at its present level of value and more especially when there was a pronounced weakness, and sharp declines in Consols and Rentes.

With some change in the weather conditions and prospects of improved trade all over the World, the Bears on Cotton like the Arabs of Old will fold their tents and quietly steal away, leaving the field of battle into the hands of those who believe in increased consumption owing to prosperous trade condition for the next season. Spinners in America had sold out their holdings, and at all times were buying moderately owing to revision of Tariff, and are short on market, so should the growing crop be late as several leading authorities believe, we shall see exciting markets before the beginning of the next season.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 32,000 bales as against 35,000 bales last week and 20,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913.	Last week.	1912.
Great Britain. B/S	5,000	28,000	7,000
Continent. B/S	27,000	39,000	23,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 279,000 bales as compared with 291,000 bales last week and 383,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 20th June was 240,000 bales as against 259,000 bales last week and 156,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913.	Last week.	1912.
American	2,153,000	2,273,000	2,403,000
Other kinds	533,000	532,000	434,000

The total into sight show 13,350,000 bales and 15,170,000 bales same period last year.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, June 20.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 3/16 d.
F. G.	5 5/16 d.
Fine	5 7/16 d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C I.F.	6 1/32 d
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers'
Months.	
July, August	
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	5 3/32 d
Coconada Ginned C.I.F. London	5 7/32 d
G. M. Westerns C. I. F. London	3 5/8 d

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, June 21.

Total in Sight	13,350,000 Bales.
Egyptain Visible Supply	211,000 "
East Indian Visible Supply	174,000 "
American Visible Supply	2,153,000 "
Other Visible Supply	148,000 "
Total Sales	48,000 "
East Indian Sales	100 "
Total Speculation	2,000 "
Total Export	1,000 "
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	9,000 "
East Indian Forwarded	1,100 "
East Indian Actual Export	—
East Indian Imports	3,000 "
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	60,000 "
East Indian Afloat	7,000 "
	95,000 "

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS.

MANCHESTER, June 21.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards. 16 by 15	8/7
" 44-in. 38/38½ yards. 9 lbs.	9
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards. 18 square	10/7½
" Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards 22 by 21	6-11

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	17,05
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68-4
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-45
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/c	12-..
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/c	65-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/c	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/c	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/-	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/c	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/c	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/c	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/c	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp			
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
National Bank of India £12	New	5 o/c	8-8
	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	883
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	40	740
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	380
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,21-8
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	725
Chinoi Silk	..	20	43
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452-8
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	116-4
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	28-8
David	May-Nov	20	518-12
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	523-12
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,620
Finlay Mills	..	15	367/8
Gold Mohur	..	25	480
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bu'lough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
Jacob Sassoon	Mar.-Sep	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	737-8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,355
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,190
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep	50	1,230
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct	115	3,100
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	242-8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep	35	1,065
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7½	161/4
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,352/8
Sun	Mar.	..	131/4
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	287-8
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,715
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	475
Western India	Sept.	45	660
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	67½
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/-	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	9/8
Chond Baramati Rs. 50		4 o/c	101-
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	142
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/c	131/4

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert, Kurrachee	Apl.-	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Apl.-	6¾	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Dec.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabhpty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	143/4
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7¾	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Malmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Maumar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	562/8
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Vakari, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	101
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	650
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	234
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct	Rs. 2	25
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	400 231-4 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 % 20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	10H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	170
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	12½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, O. Old 100 New Issue 25 P. 100	..	..	100 25
John Roberts & Co.	March.	7 %	101
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	Oct.-Jul.	13	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	July. do.	10 % 12½	50 182-8
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.			107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	360
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	..	10 %	20¼
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co	..	..	95
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Au.	..	10 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O 60. D P	Nil. Jan &	.. ..	96/8 213 175
Tata Hydro Electric	July	..	900
	..	4 %	697-8
Thacker & Co.	..	24 %	198 XD
Telephone Co.	May.	Rs. 2½	65
Treacher & Co.	July	Rs. 15	505

=Buyer S=Seller Nom.=Nominal price CD=Cum-dividend XD=Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.

S. S. Llandrindod	Parker	Cardiff	May 10
S. S. City of Athens	Knaus	London	May 3,
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi	June 19

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

S. S. Delta	Martin	Aden.
S. S. Urlana	Pratt	Calcutta.
S. S. Ujina	Hill	Calcutta.
S. S. Markomania	Fuaps	Hamberg. & Bremen
S. S. Silesia	Nicolich	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer	Singu	for	Rangoon.
"	Mahronda	for	Havre etc.

S. S. Llandridod:—The steamer Llandrindod, 2,441 tons, Captain J. Parker, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Cardiff May 10th with ballast.

S. S. City of Athens:—The City Line steamer City of Athens, 3,571 tons,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

THE SILVER MARKET.

A WET BLANKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 6.

Messrs. Samuel Montague, in the somewhat stilted language in which their circulars are drawn up, have thrown a wet blanket on the silver market over here, or rather on the spirits of those optimists who rushed to the conclusion that the China loan would have an immediate effect on a favourable nature. "A most interesting problem at the moment" says the circular "is whether the effect of placing the Government of China in funds will be to stimulate the trade of that country sufficiently to cause a steady demand of silver remittances, but it must be borne in mind that the stock at Shanghai is probably in excess of local requirements, although the total is only £3,275,000 as compared with £4,650,000 last week. Doubtless this substantial reduction is owing to the finance of the China loan." The silver market in London has been uninteresting, and the price at the moment is 27 11/16th d. per ounce. China has not been a buyer, a slight improvement in price a few days back having been due to purchases for the Indian bazaars.

THE GOLD HUNGER.

The hunger for gold is looked forward to with apprehension, and already we have had a foretaste by the demands made on our market on behalf of Germany. These have now had a decided effect and it must be remembered that the Reichs bank authorities are determined to seize every opportunity of strengthening their reserve. The Bank of England in the meanwhile has been unable to strengthen itself owing to Berlin's requests. A drain will be put on the London market from other quarters besides Germany, and all round, far sighted financiers regard with apprehension the future of money. In view of previous letters it is but mere repetition to remind my readers what will be required of the international money market in the near future. India is an important quarter for consideration, especially as in your country the word "hoarding" means something different and more serious than it does in Europe. It would be an interesting study, though one impossible to carry out, to know exactly how much of the precious metals are stored away in various forms among the inhabitants of India, from the ruling Princes downwards. The international money markets, including London are in a more unusual position than is generally recognised. It is seldom that the ordinary controlling forces are so nonplussed as they are at present. It accounts largely for the false prophecies made by usually well-informed persons. The fact of the matter is, that the enormous sums hoarded have created an unknown element that practically controls the position and makes it difficult for the great financial interests that usually control the situation to move with customary assurance.

BULGARIA'S NEEDS.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Economist" dealing with the question of Bulgaria after the war, gives a good insight into the kind of enterprise for which money will be required without delay. In the first place it is pointed out that every day while the war lasted, Bulgaria had to find one and a quarter million francs or a total of two hundred and fifty millions. She will want a loan to this amount, which means the paymen of fifteen millions in interest every year. Thanks to careful finance Bulgaria's state debt only amounts to six hundred million francs at the moment, and one half of this was spent on railways extending over 2,000 kilometres, and upon the harbours of Varla Buargas. A new railway to connect Sofia direct with the port of Kavala Salonica is already being planned. The charges of this railway will no doubt favour, the goods coming from Kavala; and the new Bulgarian port will become the centre of commerce with the Balkan countries. The newly acquired provinces will be administered in the same way as the whole of Bulgaria, whose organisation is so perfect, that, notwithstanding the war, only 10 per cent of the field work has been left undone. The Agricultural Bank is prepared to grant credit to workers in the new provinces. These few statements show that Bulgaria is not likely to let the grass grow under her feet, and that there will be plenty of immediate use for all the money that can be raised. It is said that Austrian manufacturers and merchants have ceased to be nervous on Bulgaria's account. Their money they feel is safe. They certainly cannot afford to quarrel with the Bulgarian market, in which they take the first place, since the imports from Austria to Bulgaria in 1912 amounted to 48,000,000 francs or nearly 150 per cent of those from Germany. The imports from England to Bulgaria are less than 6,607,000 francs.

FALL IN CAN. PACS.

The heavy fall in Canadian Pacifics, that startled the Stock Exchange early in the week was not altogether a surprise, although few anticipated quite such violent fluctuations. Favourable as I am to Canadian Pacifics as an investment, I have several times in previous letters pointed out that readers who buy must buy to hold and regard with equanimity temperary movements such as we have just witnessed. There seems little doubt that whatever other causes may partially account for the heavy fall in the price, there is now no question that the main factor has been a vicious "bear" raid. Canadian Pacifics have largely become a shuttlecock of the markets, and it was foreseeing this that made me warn holders not to be alarmed by an ephemeral movement. It must be remembered that in London, Stock Exchange settlements take place but once a fortnight, and therefore gamblers have plenty of time to manipulate markets before meeting their differences. In New York, for instance, where bargains are settled up every day it is difficult for the unscrupulous to play tricks to the same extent. One or two circumstances help the raiders. First of all there has been the additional issue of sixty million dollars new capital on which only two instalments have ben paid; and in the present state of the money market there may have been a tendency to sacrifice old stock to take up new. Berlin, as I have often pointed out, is always a great speculative holder of Canadian Pacifics and conditions there have been quite serious enough to account for heavy unloading of a stock like Canadian Pacifics on to our market. In the meanwhile Wall Street is not in a position to support any issue. On the other hand I do not think for a moment that good class financial institutions desiring to turn scrip into cash have to any extent sacrificed such attractive holdings as Canadian Pacifics.

MARKETS IN A WRETCHED CONDITION.

There is no disguising the fact that stock markets in London are in a wretched condition. Money dominates the situation and apart from other adverse circumstances the careful attitude of the banks is causing pawned stock to come out in all directions. In the meanwhile there is absolutely nothing to support the markets. Matters have not been improved by the failure of one firm during the week, and although it is said that the defaulting parties may pay 20s in the pound, the disaster has given rise to the usual crop of rumours regarding other prices. Such improvements as have taken place, have been of a purely temporary nature, and, at the moment, the general feeling is one of pessimism. Bears have been about, and here and there sagging markets have been enlivened by a "bear" raid that has sent individual stocks down with a run.

Home rails, have on the whole, been among the worst sufferers. While it had been reported that purchases during the last few weeks were entirely on investment account, the course of prices this week has left it beyond doubt that much speculative business had taken place. Unfortunately there is ofundatio nfor the adverse rumours that have been floating about this department, through personally, while I am inclined to attach importance to possible labour troubles, especially on the Midland, I believe the reported agitation amongst traders against the increased rates, is exaggerated.

Canadian Pacifics have been the feature of Colonial Railway stocks, and, although the tendency now is to recover, there has been a ten dollars fall on balance during the week. I have dealt with the condition of this Company above, but, the meanwhile, I may point out that I have so often referred to Canadian Pacifics in past issues that readers will realise how peculiarly susceptible this stock is to any adverse general influences either on the Continent or in New York. It is doubtful whether any stock in Europe or America has such a large gambling clientele throughout the world. Grank Trunk stocks have fallen away partly but not altogether, in sympathy with Canadas; an adverse influence has been fears that the third preference dividend may be affected by the persistent new issues of prior charge securities.

YANKEE RAILS.

One does not care to say much about the Yankee railway issues. Tight money and intertational influences are having their effect upon Wall Street while the general condition is not improved by a distinctly active near contagen. Other sections of our stock markets have shared in the general weakness.

DIAMONDS GOING STRONG.

My paragraph last week no doubt suggested to you the growing interest in all that purtains to the diamond market and diamond shares. So far from sharing in the despondency that distinguishes Throgmerton Street diamonds are going strong and a good deal of surprise is expressed round Hatton Garden at the manner in which many holders of shares in diamond companies have realised, while other stocks, less attractive, could have been sold to meet temporary requirements. As a matter of fact, considering the demoralisation that characterised Throgmorton Street during the week, diamond descriptions were comparatively steady and certainly the firmest section of the whole house. The virtual settlement of the American taxation question on diamonds has been considered favourably in London, and has led to further increased demand for rough goods. Last Monday the Diamond Syndicate offered the Bultfontein shipment and found ready purchasers. During the next week will be offered the production of the Jagersfontein mine. Amsterdam does not report quite so favourably, messages being to the effect that the state of the money market and depressed stock markets have had their effect on the diamond trade.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

With money easier the Bank of Bengal at yesterday's meeting reduced the bank rate from 5 to 4 per cent. This reduction was expected last week, when an increase in cash balances and an improvement in the general position raised the percentage to 43.13. It became almost imperative this week when the percentage rose to 44.01. The following memorandum was issued today by the bank:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,199	Dec.
Govt. Balance at Branches	26,59,798	do.
Other Deposits	11,17,104	do.
Post Bills	2,97,023	do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	5,86,285	Dec.
Loans	2,05,861	In.
Accounts of Credit	15,09,976	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	15,19,054	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,19,309	In.
Cash at Branches	2,13,315	Dec.

THE TRADE BOOM.

That the trade boom, to which Mr. Lloyd George referred in his recent Budget speech, is universal, is proved by the returns published by the Board of Trade which came to hand by the last mail. The figures deal with the imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries of the world during January and February of this year, and although full statistics are not yet available for March, April and May it may be taken for granted that the totals are still up, and not down. The United Kingdom heads the list of imports with £113,533,000 as against £106,361,000 during the corresponding two months of 1912. Germany comes next with imports aggregating £87,561,000 in January and February, 1913, compared with £81,375,000 during the same period in 1912, the third place being occupied by the United States with £65,204,000 against £57,870,000. The figures presented by British India look very well on the list, at £20,676,000 compared with £17,458,000 and these may favourably considered in conjunction with the statistics of the Japanese import trade, £12,395,000 in 1913 and £10,571,000 in 1912. It is a remarkable fact that Austria-Hungary is the only country which shows a decline in imports during the two months under review, and it looks very much as if the empire of Francis Joseph has been badly hit by the war of the Balkans.

In exports the general effects of the trade boom are even more pronounced especially within the British Empire, for while, in January and February, 1912, the export trade of the United Kingdom amounted to £77,997,000, during the same months in 1913 it reached a total of £85,613,000. India had £30,130,000 to her credit this year compared with £27,445,000 in the first two months of 1912. The figures for Japan stand at £9,209,000 as against £6,928,000, an increase of no less than £2,281,000. In exports every country mentioned in the list exhibits substantial appreciations and as present indications point to a good monsoon there is apparently no reason why India should not continue, in succeeding months, her share of the general prosperity which is thus indicated.

INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

The first annual meeting of the Midnapore Co-operative Bank, held this week, was a function to which a good deal of interest is attached. This concern was established under the Co-operative Societies' Act in August, 1912, Mr. F. B. Bradley Birt, I.C.S., who is now the Collector of the district, being one of the principal promoters. This is not in the strict sense of the term, a commercial undertaking, nor does it boast of stupendous balances and fat dividends. It is a modest venture having as its "raison d'etre" the relief of the ryots. Until institutions such as this were established the cultivating and artisan classes of India could obtain no loans except at usurious rates of interest, ranging from 18 to 24 per cent. It has been estimated for instance, that in the four Deccan Districts—Poona, Satara, Nagar and Sholapur—with an aggregate population of three and a half millions, the amount lent annually on mortgaged land exceeds four millions of rupees while, of simple loans, one million and six hundred thousand is the estimated figure, the interest on mortgage loans being stated at 12 per cent. and on simple bonds at 24 per cent. Although, since this estimate was made, the percentage of interest has been decreased in some instances, it remains at the figures quoted in many parts of India, and the heavy burden of responsibility which is thus imposed upon the agricultural classes cannot therefore be overestimated. It has been well-said on this score, by Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., of the Bombay Bench, that "it would appear as if some impenetrable barrier intercepted the overflow of wealth, and barred the channels of communication between the reservoirs of capital and the parched fields of industry, dried up for want of the wealth-bearing and fertilising moisture." This is not a fancy picture; it is stern reality, and it is good to know that there are men in high stations, such as Mr Bradley-Birt, who will condescend to dabble in petty finance for the good of the community. The Midnapore Co-operative Bank grants loans to shareholders at Rs. 7½ per cent. and at Rs. 9 3/8 per cent. to unaffiliated Societies, and it allows interest on fixed deposits at the rate of 6¼ per cent. There should be no danger from this high rate if the bank's loan department is well and sufficiently supported. The institution should, on the other hand, inculcate that necessary adjunct thrift, into the operations of the local agriculturists, by teaching them proper banking methods. Two thousand years before Christ brick "cheques" and bills of exchange were issued by the merchants and cultivators of Babylonia. It is deplorable to think that in India of to-day the banking system has made but little headway.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

JURY'S FINDING AGAINST ENGINEER.

At the morgue, on Saturday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, concluded his enquiry touching the death of Bala Sadu, a Hindu labourer, who was killed under the debris of a portion of a house that collapsed at Dadar on the 15th instant.

After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by the deceased being accidentally buried under the debris of a building under construction which collapsed. The jurors added a rider to the effect that in their opinion, the Licensed Surveyor Mr. Bhatmadekar and the Mistry Moras Succaram were guilty of neglect of their duties.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir George Roos Keppel will arrive at Simla from Nathia Gali on 7th July.

Sir George Shew will hold a Durbar at Government house, Rangoon, on August, 19th.

Three irrigation engineers from India will probably accompany Mr. T. R. J. Ward to Siam to carry out the construction of canals in that country.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma leaves Maymyo on July 15th for Mandalay where he will stay for a week. His Honour will visit several headquarters station 'en route' to Prome, and thence return to Maymyo.

The exemption from Customs duty of Indian tea, exported from any Customs port in Burma to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden leviable under Sea Customs Act, is notified.

An exhibition of arts and crafts, open to troops on the Murree Hills, will be held at Murree in September. There will be a class of Original Inventions thrown open to all officers of the Northern Army.

The Amir of Kabul paid a flying visit to Jellalabad by motor car last week. He gave orders for a temporary stoppage of work on the Daronta Canal as drinking water had run short locally.

The Lieutenant-Governor, of the United Provinces, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Burn and Captain Black, left Naini Tal for Simla on Sunday. Lady Meston owing to indisposition was unable to accompany him.

Corporal L. C. Knight, belonging to a detachment stationed at Sabathu, was put on trial on a charge of attempt to outrage a young European girl. Mr. Beazely, Assistant Commissioner, committed the accused on 19th instant to the Chief Court Punjab.

A private letter received by the last mail says that Mr. Gokhale has booked his return passage to India by the Saloja reaching Bombay on the 17th October. He will, however, try to leave even earlier, viz., by the boat reaching Bombay on the 3rd October. His health continues to improve.

It is understood that the survey of Mohammerah-Khoramabad Railway which will open up Karun Valley at the head the Persian Gulf will be completed with as little delay as possible.

Messrs. K. K. T. Brereton and R. F. Gatmell, Assistant Traffic Superintendents, are transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Captain W. E. Brierley, I.M.S., has been appointed a specialist in advanced operative surgery with effect from 16th June, 1913. Captain P. M. Rennie I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Captain F. Stevenson I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 39th Central India Horse.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offerings on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life:—His Highness the Raja of Dhar Rs. 2,000; Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan Rs. 2,000; His Highness the Raja of Rutlam Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mohammed Sher Khan Rs. 100; Misra Lajja Ram, Gwalior Rs. 100; Rai Bahadur Monilal Singh Ray of Chakdighi Rs. 62 8; Lala Khunnulal Sitaram Rs. 25; Lala Kasha Nath Singh Rs. 10; Mr. Karshanji Ramji Zovda Rs. 5. These sums have for the present been credited to the Viceroy's Thank-offering Fund.

HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

In reply to his telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy on the Mahomedan Pilgrim Traffic question, Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor has received the following letter:—

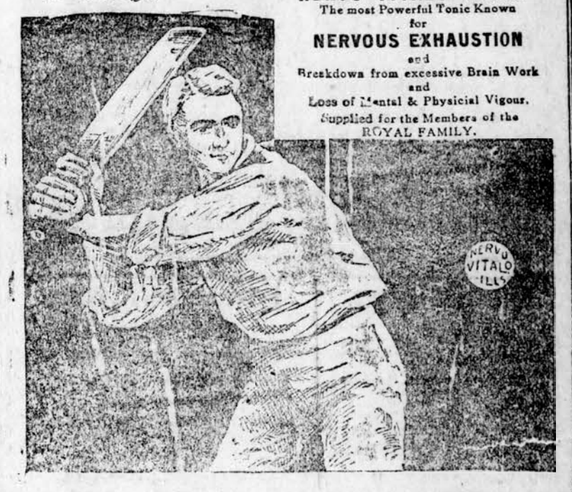
"With reference to your telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 20th ultimo, asking that the issue of orders on the Bombay Government's proposel for the grant of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz to a single firm of standing may be postponed till next year, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India do not propose to take action in the matter without full consideration of the opinion of the Mahomedan Public. I am to refer you to that Government letter addressed to Local Governments and Administrations in India No. 816-826, dated the 16th May 1913, republished in the Bombay Government Notification No. 4071, dated the 28th May 1913, printed at pages 806-809 of the "Bombay Government Gazette." Part I, dated the 29th May 1913.

"2. A copy of the Notificatioin is enclosed herewith."

THEFT AT VINCENT ROAD.

Ramji Makamji Patel, residing at Vincent Road, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 1,756 from a cup-board in his house.

A Straight hit!



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DAMIANA COCA MUIRAPUAMA
SAW PALMETTO, GOLDCHLORIDES PICHI
NERVO VITALO PILLS.
The most Powerful Tonic Known for
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
and
Breakdown from excessive Brain Work and Loss of Mental & Physicial Vigour.
Supplied for the Members of the ROYAL FAMILY.

M. T. MADON & Co. DISPENSING CHEMIST
Corner Shop 24, 26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

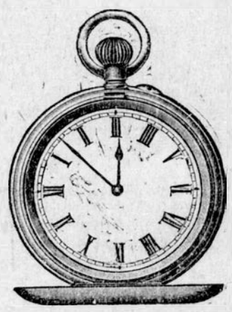
A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

WALTHAM WATCHES.



NICKEL MOVEMENT. 15 JEWELS, EXPOSED PALLETS. CUT EXPANSION BALANCE. PATENT BREGUET HAIRSPRING HARDENED AND TEMPERED IN FORM. PATENT MICROMETRIC REGULATOR. TEMPERED STEEL SAFETY BARREL. ETC.

IN 10 YEAR GOLD FILLED, CASE (HALF HUNTING Rs. 45
" 20 " " " " (OPEN FACE) " 55

(ALSO IN SILVER CASES)

For over half-a-century the Waltham Factory have consistently striven to maintain the highest standard of excellence, in the quality of their products. The measure of their success is self-evident in the world-wide reputation their Watches have attained.

A strong Gold Filled Case watch is far more satisfactory and economical in wear, than a low-priced gold watch. The latter are a constant source of annoyance and expense owing to the Case being too thin to afford adequate protection to the works.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
NEXT TO ARMY & NAVY STORES.

JUST UNPACKED
WATERPROOFS,
CALL AT
DANN & Co.
The reliable Tailors
AND
Travellers' Complete Outfitters,
Opp. Thos. Cook & Son, Hornby Rd.
AND
Watson's Hotel, BOMBAY.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

CRICKET.

TWO MORE CENTURIES.

DR. KANGA AND KAPADIA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A PRACTICE GAME.

The Bombay Gymkhana were engaged in a practice match on their own ground on Saturday, when Mr. F. L. Sprott's team met Mr. G. C. Phillips' team on the Esplanade, each side playing twelve men. It was only a trial match, but it was interesting n that no less than eight men participated in it that have at one time or another played for the Presidency Europeans against the Parsis and the Hindus in the local international contests. Mr. Phillips winning the toss elected to send his men in on a fast and true wicket. His team totalled 187 for nine wickets, when they declared their innings closed. F. F. Stileman and F. Hearson were the chief contributors to this total, retiring after they had knocked up 56 and 48 respectively. Except for an extremely difficult chance—so difficult that it could hardly be called a chance—Stileman played faultless cricket, and this chance, too, he gave, after he had passed his half century. Hearson gave a rather easy chance shortly before his retirement, otherwise his innings too was without blemish. To their Opponents' total of 187 runs for nine wickets, Mr. Sprott's side replied with 102, and thus lost the match by 85 runs. T. H. Watts, who had a life at 28, made the top score for his side, and contributed 31 by pretty strokes, his hard driving being especially admired. L. G. Colbeck who was the next highest scorer on his side contributed 29. He should however have been caught at the very commencement of his innings. Scores:—

MR. PHILLIPS' XI.

F. Stileman, retired	56
F. Hearson, retired	48
E. L. Sale, c Elliott, b Watts	20
P. M. D. Sanderson, c Elliott, b Beadel	18
C. G. Stileman, b Watts	2
G. C. Phillips, c Bowes Lyon, b Beadel	20
E. J. Bunbury, st., Sprott, b Beadel	5
E. M. F. Nicholson, c Coombs, b Beadel	2
F. G. Kennedy, c Coombs, b Beadel	2
J. N. Begbie, not out	1
F. J. Clarke, not out	6
D. G. Hurlbutt, did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 9 wickets)	187

(Innings declared.)

MR. SPROTT'S XI.

T. H. Watts, c Nicholson, b C. G. Stileman	31
C. Bowes Lyon, c and b Clarke	1
L. G. Colbeck, st. Sanderson, b Stileman	29
C. D. Baker, c Sanderson, b Nicholson	19
E. E. Coombs, b C. G. Stileman	0
R. E. A. Elliott, c C. G. Stileman, b Nicholson	0
H. R. Sandford, c Sanderson, b C. G. Stileman	7
C. M. Rennick, c Hearson, b Nicholson	0
A. E. Standage, b C. G. Stileman	4
C. W. Beadel, b Nicholson	8
F. W. Sprott, b Nicholson	0
F. L. Sprott, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mr. Phillips' XI.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	5	10	1	0
Rennick	5	18	1	0
Baker	6	36	0	0
Elliott	3	21	0	0
Johnstone	2	29	0	0
Beadel	11	33	1	5
Colbeck	3	10	1	0
Watts	5	23	0	2

Mr. Sprott's XI.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	8	20	0	1
Phillips	5	15	0	0
C. G. Stileman	12	32	4	5
Nicholson	9	32	2	5

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

CENTURY BY D. K. KAPADIA.

Tall scoring was the order of the day in the annual fixture between the Islam Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club which came off on Saturday on the Esplanade, and resulted in a draw, much in favour of the Elphinstonian C. C.

The Elphinstone C. C. who had the first use of the wickets had totalled 204 for 5 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To this the Islam Gymkhana replied with a total of 80 runs for two wickets, when time was called. The outstanding feature of the match was the fine batting performance of D. K. Kapadia. He gave a dashing display of batting, hitting up 107 in brilliant style and his innings included no less than thirteen fours. Scores:

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D. K. Kapadia, not out	107
J. E. Elchidana, b Bustani	39
J. J. Batlivalla, b Mullanji	0
M. C. Khambatta, c and b Bustani	5
T. Parekh, st., b Tamboowalla	8
N. N. Contractor, b Tamboowalla	0
J. Singara, not out	9
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total (for 5 wickets)	204

(Innings declared.)

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail, Naik, b Kanga	13
S. A. Aziz, c and b Kanga	19
K. A. Tamboowalla, not out	22
J. M. Parkar, not out	17
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 2 wickets)	80

PARSI GYMKHANA v. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

DR. KANGA'S BRILLIANT CENTURY AND HIS BOWLING FET.

Of the several matches which came off on Saturday, the most noteworthy among the lot was the annual fixture between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College. The match, which, owing to the wet condition of the Parsi Gymkhana pitch, was played on the Oval, was remarkable for the brilliant century knocked up by Dr. H. D. Kanga. This fine Parsi batsman, who captained the Indian team during the greater part of its English tour some two years ago, gave a splendid display of scientific batting on Saturday and his brilliant innings of 101 was without the semblance of a chance. Meeting all the Elphinstonian bowling with perfect confidence, he hit all round the wicket his contribution including no less than fourteen 4's and one 6. It was a treat to watch this great batsman's beautiful cutting as also his daring pulls to leg. This is his second consecutive century this season, as only the previous week he hit up a century, playing for his old College, the Wilson College, against the Hindu Gymkhana. But this forms only a part of what he achieved for his side on Saturday last, for, besides knocking up a brilliant century he also captured eight wickets for an equal number of runs, a performance of which any bowler might well be proud.

The Elphinstonians, going in to bat first, were all dismissed for the meagre total of 74 runs against the deadly attack delivered by Kanga, the only batsmen to enter into double figures being Prof. Marrs and H. Madon, who contributed 27 and 17 respectively to their side's total. The rest of the College wickets fell like nine-pins before Dr. Kanga, and the whole venture could realise only 74 as stated above. The Parsi Gymkhana going in to bat replied with a total of 225 for 3 wickets, thus beating the Collegians by the big margin of seven wickets and 151 runs. To this total Dr. Kanga contributed 101 as mentioned above, the other chief contributor being P. D. Chothia, who knocked up 83 in free style, his merry innings including two 6's and eleven 4's.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB vs. H. I. M's MINT.

On the Oval on Saturday Telegrapists won by 32 runs:—

Pais, c De Smidt b Moore	5
Razzak, c Francis, b Sorris	0
Patel, c Francis, b Moore	2
Kashinath, c Edwards, b De Silva	18
Manmood, b Edwards	16
Peer Mahomed, c Francis, b Edwards	2
Aban, c De Smidt, b Edwards	0
Robinson, b Woolen	34
Edroos, c and b Moore	3
Mackay, c Moore, b Woolen	7
Rickwood, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	94

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

S. De Silva, c Rickwood, b Aban	22
Rodrigues, c Edroos, b Aban	24
Moore, c Robinson, b Aban	28
De Smidt, c Mahmood, b Pais	0
Francis, c Pais, b Mahmood	3
Edwards, c Edroos, b Aban	8
Talbot, st., Peer Mahomed, b Edroos	13
Contractor, c and b Edroos	7
Sorris, b Mahmood	10
Rozario, not out	3
Woolen, st. Peer Mahomed, b Edroos	6
Extras	2
Total	126

KSHATRIYA C. C. vs. GUJRATH UNION C. C.

On the Cross Miadan on Saturday, this game ended in a win for the Kshatriya C. C. by 20 runs. Scores:—

GUJRATH UNION C.C.

H. M. Mehta, run out b N. K. Rele	8
C. M. Gandhi, b V. V. Vasudeo	0
A. D. Engineer, b V. V. Vasudeo	7
H. M. Gandhi, not out	41
A. M Gandhi, b N. K. Rele	0
H. M. Gandhi, b N. K. Rele	0
V. K. Kapadia, b N. K. Rele	1
P. H. Vasavda, b N. K Rele	4
Navlakhi, b V. V. Vasudeo	4
G. M. Mody, b V. V. Vasudeo	2
P. N. Merchant, b N. K. Rele	4
Extras	4
Total	68

KSHATRIYA C. C.

R. B. Bhiwandkar, run out b R. M. Gandhi	20
M. R. Rele, b R. M. Gandhi	9
N. K. Rele, l-b-w b C. M. Gandhi	16
V. M. Rajpurkar, (Capt.) b R M. Gandhi	10
K. N. Rajpurkar, run out b C. M. Gandhi	5
W. S. Bhiwandkar, b R. M. Gandhi	3
V. V. Vasudeo, b R. M. Gandhi	1
B. A. Neroy, b R. M. Gandhi	2
S. P. Bhiwandkar, not out	15
J. M. Mahimkar b. R. M. Gandhi, c R. M. Gandhi	0
D. S. Rajpurkar, b V. K. Kapadia.	0
Extras	7
Total	88

PARSI BARONET C. C. vs. BOMBAY POLICE C. C.

This game was played on the Oval No 7 ground on 21st June, 1913, and resulted in a win for the Bombay Police C. C. by 8 runs. Scores:—

PARSI BARONET C. C.

P. Darnwala, b Furguson	17
R. Cama, run out b Ferguson	3
J. Umrigar, c Cantty, b Jones	9
F. Gariwala, b Ferguson	21
B. Mehta, c Gardener, b Ferguson	2
Elchidana, b Pitt	2
C. Cama, b Furguson	9
R. Unwala, l-b-w b Ferguson	2
A. Bulsara, b Furguson	2
Banajee, not out	0
Adurliad, b Furguson	0
Extras	17
Total	84

BOMBAY POLICE.

W. Jones, run out b Mehta	11
Gardener, run out b Umrigur	6
G. Jones, run out b Umrigur	0
Edwards, b Mehta	3
Furguson, run out b Mehta	4
Walker, c Umrigar, b Mehta	13
Smith, b Umrigur	8
Pitt, c Cama, R. b Gariwala	25
Wallin, b Gariwala	16
Cantty, b Gariwala	1
Morris, b Gariwala	
Extras	5
Total	92

B. I. TRUST C. C. vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. Club by 30 runs. Scores:—

B. I. TRUST C. C.

S. D. Prabhawalker,	1
R. Sorabji,	1
C. H. Chandarana,	21
W. Humphrey	20
A. Shroff,	9
B. B. Desai,	13
J. P. Orr,	6
M. Byramji,	4
D. D. Bharucha,	9
J. F. Burge,	3
M. H. Chandarana not out	1
Extras	5
Total	103

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

M. De Souza,	13
Mendonca	21
Campos	18
D'Cruz	1
Bartlett	3
De Silva	2
Coutinho	2
A. Fernandez,	3
M. De Souza,	1
B. Fernandez not out,	6
F. Fernandez,	0
Extras	3
Total	73

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C vs. Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. by six wickets and 53 runs. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

M. George, c Smith, b Warden	41
C. Horne, b Warden	24
E. Carey, b Warden	0
A. H. S. Aston, c Colabawalla b Baloo	18
C. Brown, b B. Baloo	3
J. H. Ganajau, c Colabawalla, b Date	0
Wasker, b B. Date	1
C. P. Gay, c and b B. Warden	1
G. Wilson, b Warden	0
S. F. Pearsey, not out,	6
Shephard, b Warden	1
Extras	10
Total	105

B. B. & C. I. RY.

A. L. Smith, not out,	79
F. Colabawalla, run out,	2
J. Auria, b	
Poleshwalla c and b	3
K. A. Date, not out	55
Did not bat.	
J. S. Warden,	
P. Baloo	
G. Ives	
S. Thakur	
M. Byramji	
G. H. B. Radcliffe	
Extras	18
Total	157

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Elphinstone C. C. ground on 21st June, 1913, and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

B. Kapadia, not out,	107
J. Elchidana, b Bustani	39
J. J. Batliwala, b Mullaji	0
M. C. Khubata, c and b Bustani.	2
S. Parekh, st. b Tumboowalla	28
N. N. Contractor, b Tumboowalla	0
J. Singara, not out,	9
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total (for 5 wickets)	204

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail Naik, b Kanga	13
S. A. Aziz, c and b Kanga	19
K. A. Tumboowala, not out,	22
G. M. Parkar, not out,	17
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 2 wickets)	80

G. I. P. RY. C.C. vs. NEW SIVAJI C.C.

A game was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday between the G. I. P. Ry. Athletic Club "A" team and the New Shivaji C. C. which resulted in a win for the former by 64 runs. Scores:—

G. I. P. RY. CLUB.

Shamrao	2
Vithal	26
Shivram	4
Nagpurwalla	19
Parakh	2
Edwards	6
George not out,	32
Lees	14
Elavia	1
Langan	0
Phillips	0
Extras	5
Total	105

NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Kirtiker	0
Shiladeker	12
Dadarker	1
Swami	9
Mahita	8
Bhatia	4
Mahatre	0
Vadeker	2
Govindker	0
Sheladeker	1
Varadker	1
Extras	3
Total	41

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL vs. BANDRA C. C.

A cricket match was played on Friday, on the Money School ground between the Money School team and the Bandra New Edward C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 16 wickets and 107 runs. Scores:—

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

C. Andrew,	8
P. D. Joshi,	103
K. A. Thakur,	6
S. P. Kukde	0
R. K. Pathare,	35
H. A. Rane,	3
H. M. Patil,	0
Rest did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total, (for 6 wickets)	156

BANDRA NEW EDWARD C. C.

1st Innings.

Y. U. Desai,	2
Y. S. Rangnekar,	1
V. Dalvi,	1
S. S. Rangnekar	9
Y. E. Shringarpure,	6
A. S. Deshpande,	3
D. G. Nadkarni	0
Pathare,	2
Jessawalla,	1
Sonar,	0
Masurekar,	0
Extra	1
Total	26

2nd Innings.

Y. U. Desai,	0
Y. S. Rangnekar,	1
V. Dalvi,	1
S. S. Rangnekar,	0
Y. E. Shringarpure,	13
A. S. Deshpande,	0
D. & G. Nadkarni	0
Pathare,	0
Jessawalla,	1
Sonar,	6
Masurekar,	0
Extra	1
Total	23

R. MONEY SCHOOL vs. WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

A cricket match was played on the Cross Maidan between the Robert Money School and the Wilson High School on Saturday 21st June, and resulted in a win for the Money School by 35. Score:—

THE MONEY SCHOOL.

C. J. Andrew,	3
K. A. Thakur,	4
R. L. Joshi	2
H. A. Rane,	0
P. D. Joshi,	17
R. K. Pathare,	7
S. S. Rangnekar,	6
H. M. Patil,	3
B. G. Neney,	10
N. B. Thakur,	7
Extras	6
Total	65

THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

Devecha,	5
Dhige,	0
Lele,	6
A. Vaz,	3
Rahator,	1
Koregaoker,	1
Randive,	8
Godambe,	0
Shringarpure,	6
Dalvi,	4
Rawal,	1
Extras	2
Total	29

Y. M. C. A. vs. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

This game was played on the Cross Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by one wicket and 6 runs. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

Mathalone, b Coutinho	39
Doctor, b Faria	8
Walsh, b De Souza	0
Pounsford, c Cordeiro, b D'Souza.	16
Barrell, c Faria, b Souza	4
Cashman, st. Souza, b Paes	47
Hearn, c Sequeira, b Faria	13
Brooks, c D'Costa, b Faria	4
Gosford, c D'Costa, b Faria	1
White, b Sequeira	12
Lester, not out	5
Extras	18
Total	167

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

Camillo, c Mathalone, b Lester.	0
Leo D'Souza, c Doctor, b Lester	34
R. B. D'Costa (Capt.) st. Doctor.	17
Dominic, G. Souza, b Lester	0
H. Cordeiro, c Doctor, b Brook	11
L. Mascarenhas, c Gosford, b Walsh	38
M. Faria, c Brooks, b Lester	18
J. Siqueira, c Mathalone, b Lester.	16
J. Faria, not out	14
R. V. Paes, not out	6
J. B. Coutinho, did not bat	
Extras	19
Total	173

CRICKET AT POONA

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, June, 21.

The Poona Gymkhana won their first Cricket match to-day, when they defeated the Military Accounts by 22 runs on the scores of the first innings. For the Gymkhana Kelly 53 and Gould 46 were top-scorers, while the stand made by Nicholson enabled him to put together th best total for the match, namely 66 runs. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. Kerr, b Ganpat	0
Mr. Gould, b Nicholson	46
Capt. G. Armytage, b Nicholson.	17
Major Greig, b Ganpat	7
Col. Roshery, b Nicholson	3
Mr. Kelly, b Ganpat	53
Mr. Hyder, c Cumber, b Nicholson	15
Mr. Holman, c and b Nicholson	4
Capt. Clemson, b Ganpat	0
Mr. Arthur, not out	0
Mr. Stephenson l-b-w Ganpat	0
Extras	22
Total	167

2nd Innings.

Major Greig, not out	60
Mr. Arthur, c Ramos, b Rasker	1
Mr. Kerr, not out	41
Extras	4
Total	106

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

1st Innings.

Mr. Rasker, b Holman	6
Mr. Cumber, c Holman, b Greig.	0
Mr. Gaikwad, b Clemson	30
Mr. Kirkwood, c Gould, b Holman	7
Mr. Nicholson, b Clemson	66
Mr. Ganpat, b Greig	2
Mr. Narsoo, b Clemson	2
Mr. Samson, b Clemson	10
Mr. Bagina, st. Stephenson, b Greig	0
Mr. Ramos, not out	7
Mr. Khara, b Clemson	2
Extras	13
Total	145

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS' CLUB.

FIXTURES 1913.

June 22nd Mahim Young Hindu C.C.
„ 28th Wilson High School C.C.
„ 29th Young Maratha C.C.

July 5th Robert Money School C.C.
„ 6th Bandra Edward C.C.
„ 13th P. J. Hindu Gym. (B.)
„ 19th Wilson High School C.C.
„ 20th Club Road Recreation.
„ 27th Agale C.C.

Aug. 3rd Empire C.C.
„ 10th Bandra Shivaji C.C.
„ 16th Edward C.C.
„ 17th Bombay City Police CC.
„ 24th Lusitanjan Sporting C.C.
„ 30th New Esplanade C.C.

Sept. 14th Maratha C.C.
„ 17th Daivadnya C.C.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

OPENING GAME.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 2 : R. G. A. 0.

The Harwood League began on Saturday under ideal conditions. The ground, which was not ready when the League was originally to have started—June 14th—now presents a smooth appearance, and, when a few showers have fallen, will be all that a football enthusiast could wish. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Elliot, has laboured hard to this effect.

This year the League promises to be more attractive than usual, both as regards the standard of play as well as from a financial point of view. The stands started filling rapidly, and, by the time the game commenced, were fairly full, though a good deal more could have been accommodated.

Speculation was rife as to the probable winners of the initial match for the result of the game will have a very important bearing on the championship. The game itself hardly came up to expectations. There was a good deal of hard kicking and fanciful play. On the day's play, the Sherwood Foresters were certainly the better team, and were superior to the R. G. A. in almost every department. Their forwards combine well, are speedy, and can shoot accurately. In Boyd they have an excellent left-winger, while both Smedley and Beardsmore are good. Their back division is particularly safe, rarely making a mistake; while their goal-keeper, though at times inclined to play to the gallery, is very capable.

The R. G. A. have one besetting fault, namely to fumble with the ball. Their forwards are the greatest sinners in this respect, many chances being thrown away on this account. Kerridge is good and Cooper quick but the rest were indifferent. The halves are the mainstay of the team—particularly Thompson and Jerram who fed their forwards assiduously. The backs were the weak point of the team, but Quinn in goal played up magnificently, saving well on more than one occasion.

The game commenced punctually at 5-45 p.m. The Sherwoods won the toss and started off with the wind at their backs. Immediately on the kick-off, the R. G. A. ran down and attempted a long shot at goal, which was saved and play was transferred to the R. G. A. half and a corner was forced to no advantage. Boyd then got down on the left, Smedley missing an excellent chance of scoring from his pass. A corner was obtained, however, from which Wilkinson put in a stinger which just skimmed the cross-bar. The Sherwoods continued to press and a splendid shot by Beardsmore was well-saved by Quinn at the expense of a corner, from which nothing resulted. The R. G. A. then got going and though twice pulled up by Buyford succeeding in carrying the ball into the mouth of the Sherwoods' goal when it was sent over the bar. The R. G. A. continued to press, and Pond had hard lines in hitting the upright, and later a good pass in the mouth of the goal was fisted out by Edwards. Boyd then got going on the left and went right through but shot wide. The Sherwoods pressed and a mis-timed kick by Gaitley resulted in Smedley hanging in a goal, which gave Quinn no earthly chance. The R. G. A. then tried to get going, but were pulled up by Buyford time and again. The spectators were now treated to some excellent passing bouts by the Sherwoods' forwards, which resulted in Beardsmore putting in a delightful long low shot in the corner of the goal, taking Quinn completely by surprise. Half time was piped with no further scoring.

On resumption of the game, the Sherwoods ran down Quinn pushing over the bar a hot shot from Boyd. Play was now confined to the Gunners' half, till off-side against the Sherwoods relieved pressure for a time, Cowell getting down on the left but centring badly. Thompson now showed up well, feeding his forwards assiduously. Jerram attempted a long shot which was riskily cleared by Edwards. The R. G. A. forwards gathered round the Sherwoods' goal and Kerridge missed a splendid chance. Play was then transferred to the R. A. half, Quinn fisting out a long shot by Carwood and saved splendidly a return shot by Boyd. The Gunners' halves were now showing signs of fag, for play had been fast. Pond for the R. A. took the ball down, and, for some unknown reason, lofted the ball over the goal instead of shooting. Up-and-down play then followed, a good deal of high kicking being indulged in. Kerridge now made a splendid individual effort, but was pulled up by Hampton. The R. A. pressed for some time, till a foul against Kerridge enabled the Sherwoods to get down and Smedley just missed. The R. A. forwards by good combination then carried the ball into the Sherwoods' half, O'Keefe putting in a long shot which went by the upright, and a second shot by the same player hit the cross-bar. The R. G. A. now vainly endeavoured to score, but the Sherwoods' backs presented a stiff opposition while Edwards in goal cleared safely. Cowell, on call of time, succeeded in getting through on the left and centred, Edwards running out of goal to clear. Full time came with no further score:

Sherwood Foresters	2
R. G. A.	0

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Buyford, Hampton, backs; Hitch, Wilkinson, Sutton, halves; Boyd, Boot, Sgt. Smedley, Beardsmore, Carwood, forwards.

R. G. A.:—Quinn, goal; Gaitley, Roach, backs; Jerram, Thompson, McDermot, halves; Cowell, Pond, Kerridge, O'Keefe, Cooper, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Moir.

GOLF NOTES.

The course was found to be in excellent condition on Thursday last when the foursome handicap competition was played. It is extraordinary how quickly the grass grows in Bombay and those places which a week ago were practically bare patches are now well covered and the lies through the green are excellent. The greens are improving but still need more rain before they can be got into really good playing condition. There was a big gap between the score returns by the winning couple and the runners up, Provis and Barstow being one up on the "Colonel" while the next couple Hargreaves and Hollinghurst were three down. This last couple were "all square" up to the fourteenth hole when they proceeded to lose three out of the last four holes. Provis and Barstow appear to have played very much above their form as the course is just now all against long handicap players and to make a return of one up on "Bogey" was a most unexpected result from two golfers who have previously done nothing prminent.

There is such thing as etiquette in golf but apparently it is either not understood or some people are very igorant on the subject. One frequently in Bombay sees a player taking a full drive without in the least ascertaining whether those in front of him are out of range. I have frequently heard it said "he has played his second" and then the socalled' golfer drives off. This is of course all against the etiquette of the game as in every instance before playing a stroke it should be the players first duty to see that those ahead are well out of a range. Another instance came to my notice the other day when after finishing a hole in the foursome competition the two players who were not driving from the next tee, instead of leaving the green vacant for those who were following, stood on the green and watched them playing their approach shots in spite of the warning "fore" which was given. This is enough to put anyone off their stroke and as a matter of fact did so in this case. It is a pity that these sort of things take place as although they may happen through ignorance they cause a lot of annoyance which would not occur if golfers would study the etiquette of the game more and remember there are others playing besides themselves.

SIMLA GYMKHANA.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The fourth gymkhana of the season was held this evening in fine weather before a fairly large number of visitors. The results were as follows:—

FIRST EVENT.

Gentlemen.—Ride one pony and lead another.

Won by Major Price.

SECOND EVENT.

Ladies.— Six Polo balls were placed on posts and the competitors had to take them off one by one and drop them into baskets.

Won by Miss McMahon.

THIRD EVENT.

Gentlemen stood on chairs at one end of the ground and the ladies rode up to their partners and dismounted. Gentlemen mounted the ladies without getting off the chairs and finished.

Won by Major and Mrs. Price.

FOURTH EVENT.

Ladies' Polo Ball race was won by Miss Nethersole.

Last event in which the gentlemen ran to their partners with parcel containing three pieces of cloth, one needle, twelve pins and a reel of cotton, ladies clothing their partners as best as they could.

Won by Captain Benson and Mrs. Johnston.

The Kadir Cup was run into three heats and won by Mrs. Henderson.

In the third heat Miss Craddock fell from her horse but was unhurt.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 21.

In the charity football match yesterday Scotland beat England by three goals to one. They were expected to win, but, during the course of the game England showed unexpectedly good form and with a little good luck the sides might have been reversed. The attendance was very large and estimated at fifteen thousand.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ENGLISH PONIES SOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Eighteen of the English ponies which took part in the international matches have been sold. The purchasers included Messrs. Whitney and Stoddard. Prices are not known.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Sussex beat Oxford at Brighton by an innings and 33.

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but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Football League Match Bombay Gym. v. Hornets.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Mozambique, per extra steamer Kanzler, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra steamer Itonus will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, at the Hospital, 6.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 23, 1913.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

The news of the passing into law of the South African Immigration Restriction Bill will be received with the deepest regret in this country. As our Durban Correspondent, whose special cablegram on the subject we print on another page, says, the Bill has received the Royal assent and will come into operation in August next. As he also says, the Bill has scarcely received that amount of public criticism, either in India, or in England, which its importance called for. Independent confirmation of this is forthcoming in the shape of Lord Ampthill's remarkable protest in the "Times." His lordship shortly sums up the position when he says that the Bill will not satisfy Indians. It is an extraordinary fact that the text of the Bill, as passed, had not been made available in England even at the date of Lord Ampthill's letter to the "Times." Reuter's telegrams of the debate in the Union Parliament have been of the most sketchy and perfunctory character. It is a scandal that this Government-subsidised agency, which, during the interval, has been flooding India with reports of the Marconi affairs, and ordinary partisan tittle-tattle should have so signally failed to convey any but the most meagre information of the progress of a measure which has a most vital bearing on Indian and Imperial relations. Lord Ampthill was perfectly justified, therefore, in asking that the fullest opportunity should be given for Parliamentary discussion before the Royal assent to the Bill was sought for. He makes a no less useful suggestion when he says that the Press should not allow the public to remain in ignorance of what is going on in South Africa. That is a very significant statement. In the ultimate resort, India can only rely on the impartial advocacy of its interests—which, in this case, comprehend truly Imperial interests—by the British Press, itself the source of instruction to Parliament. If that Press, absorbed in the petty politics of the hour,—or worse, inspired by anti-Indian bias,—should give the go-by to India, there is no hope of amelioration.

It is fortunate for India that the "Times" continues to manifest the warmest sympathy with the cause of its people in this matter. In a retrospect of the progress of affairs in the Union during the last three years, appearing in its issue of May 31, the "Times" deals with the Immigration Bill in terms of just severity. Last year a Bill which met with the approval of the Imperial Government was blocked by the Free State. What is the nature of the Bill the Botha Government has substituted for the abandoned measure? The principle of an education or dictation test held the ground till recently; but the Botha Government has substituted for it a rule of exclusion on "economic" grounds, sufficiently vague and plastic to permit the wholesale restriction of immigration. The gravamen of the complaint against the Bill is that it expressly ousts the jurisdiction of the courts on all questions, except the question of domicile. The Bill is primarily intended to deal with the Indian question, but the "Times" rightly apprehends that the very autocratic powers assumed by the Government might also be exercised to restrict European immigration. The deplorable backsliding of Mr. Botha is dwelt upon with equal force and frankness. The Opposition made the offer to help the Government in passing an adequate Immigration Bill provided the Indian grievance was fairly dealt with, but, as the "Times" points out, General Botha's response showed a diplomatic relapse towards the views of his more reactionary Dutch supporters and his policy seems, indeed, to contemplate a process of bargaining with the backveld, in which he must always lose, rather than the maintenance of the broad national standpoint which has hitherto brought confidence to his statesmanship. The spirit of racial strife is rampant in South African politics and it must sorrowfully be confessed that General Botha has succumbed to the extremists in the vain hope of effecting a compromise in domestic politics. The backsliding on Mr. Botha's part on the Immigration question illustrates the reactionary spirit of the administration along the whole field. The "Times" admits that for the Government to go back on the Gokhale-Smuts compromise, would be little short of a calamity, but that calamity has in fact occured. Well does the "Times" say that the treatment of the Immigration question, important as that is in itself, is also a test of a general frame of mind, which represents the triumph of Hertzogism, of racial distrust and unfairness, which is at the bottom of the present trouble. As long as this is so, there is no prospect of a settlement of the Immigration question, honourable to South Africa and advantageous to India.

Our Durban cablegram makes it abundantly clear that a great passive resistance movement is about to commence. If the South African authorities were wise, they would do all that can reasonably be done to avert so pitiful an anti-climax to the progress of what still calls itself the "Union" Government. The passive resistance of British Indian subjects in a British Dominion for the purpose of securing the most elementary rights of British citizenship is a spectacle so unholy and so fraught with mischief that the possibility of the occurence cannot be viewed with equanimity. The procuring of the Royal assent to a practically undiscussed Bill, however astute as political tactics, is a deplorable blunder and exposes the Colonial Office to invidious criticism. However that may be the tactics which have procured this lamentable result, will not avail to secure silence on the subject in India. Since the return of Mr. Gokhale from South Africa agitation on the subject in India has been more or less in abeyance. It will now have to be renewed and in every Presidency and Province meetings should be held to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in such action as may be decided upon—for, if the Government of India fail to use every means in their power to secure the undoing of this wrong, they will be participators in the perpetuation of a situation which is a grave danger not only to the Indian Empire, but to the British Empire at large.

SWEEPING MEASURES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is now quite apparent that the Constantinople Cabinet is adopting sweeping measures against the Opposition, the members of which are to be deported wholesale or disposed of by the familiar expedient of trial by drum-head court-martial. It is the anti-climax of the "constitution" founded by the Young Turks, which converts political opponents into criminals. A Constantinople correspondent, writing in mail week, describes the true inwardness of the domestic situation. He says that the Government seems to be becoming more and more autocratic in its methods and he adds that "informers and spies are having the time of their lives." These were Hamidian methods and their revival by the Young Turks, to serve their own political ends, is an instructive commentary on the sort of progress that Turkey has been making these five years! What is happening is extremely discreditable to the Government and the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the country, after the recent disasterous war, is becoming and more problematical.

ANTI-STRIKE.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce appears to be seriously alarmed by the prospect of another Railway strike and has accordingly addressed the Government of India urging the necessity of legislation against strikers on the lines of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1807. The main feature of the Act is that strikes and lock-outs are equally declared unlawful in industries termed public utilities, prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation, a provision which is enforced by heavy penalties. When any serious proposal for undertaking legislation is made, it will be time enough to deal with the matter. It may be pointed out, however, that the Chamber's present attitude is totally inconsistent with that which it deliberately adopted at the height of the recent strike, when it declined to make any effort at concilation or even enquiry into the men's grievances. The bombastic announcement is now made that "While not prepared to give an *ex parte* opinion on the points in dispute between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and its employees, the Chamber is of opinion that the dispute points need an official enquiry." This is extraordinary! When the dispute arose, the Chamber was in no wise interested. When the men threatened to go on strike, the Chamber continued to maintain a contemptuous silence. Appealed to when the strike had begun, the Chamber made announcement of its lofty disdain of strikers and strike methods. But now after the mischief had been done, and more mischief is threatened, the Chamber condescends to notify Simla that the disputed points need official enquiry! We agree but where had the judgment of the good Chamber fled in the closing days of May and the beginning of June? Whether we adopt the Canadian or any other model for the purpose of strike prevention, there must be conciliation. Conciliation—as even the Madras Chamber will perceive—implies that there may be something in what the men say. It was the refusal to recognise this elementary fact that led to the recent strike; and we welcome the Chamber's pronouncement as a plenary admission of its error in the past.

JOHN BRIGHT AND INDIA.

Praises, perhaps somewhat indiscriminating, have been lavished upon Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's new Life of John Bright. It is an excellent piece of workmanship, though less inspiring than one would have expected from the historian of Garibaldi and the freeing of Italy. The book might well, for one thing, have been longer—an unusual thing to say in these days of fat biographies of insignificant public men. But Bright was a great representative man: for a generation almost the most influential politician in England; and his life cannot be fully presented except in relation to the powerful and extensive movements of his time. India fills a good many pages in the record, from the time when, so early as 1847, Bright foresaw the cotton famine of 1861-3 (when Bombay took so big a leap forward in prosperity), and began to urge upon his countrymen the wisdom of growing cotton in India. His political opponents in Manchester refused to listen to him in the Forties; but when, with the outbreak of the American Civil War fifteen years later, the cotton famine wrought havoc among the Lancashire towns, everybody saw that he had been right. His inquiries into the cotton supply led him on to other Indian matters, especially revenue policy; and he was henceforward a critic of the Indian administration, deeply convinced that the British Government was not doing all it might and ought to do for the country. He was among the first of English public men to lay stress upon the necessity of associating Indians with the Government. When the Bill of 1853 was before the House, Bright objected to it because it maintained the double government of India, by the Company and the Board of Control. Mr. Trevelyan remarks incidentally that the measure had "the one supreme merit of establishing the competitive system for entrance to the Civil Service"—an expression of opinion which has a topical interest just now, and comes naturally enough from a grand-nephew of Lord Macaulay, chairman of the committee which worked out the change.

Bright next comes within the range of Indian affairs in 1857. He had lost his seat for Manchester, mainly on account of his opposition to the Crimean War, and his supporters at Birmingham were afraid lest he should declare himself against the use of force for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. But he did not. "I should not resist," he wrote, "the measures considered necessary to suppress it. I should insist on an improved government for India for the future." He welcomed, of course, the transfer to the Crown in 1858; and in the debates on Lord Derby's Bill put forward his plea for the admission of Indians to the Council and for the division of the country into at least five presidencies, the governments of which should be on an equal footing and entirely independent of one another, the office of Governor-General being abolished. A Council combining official and non-official Europeans and a few representative Indians would, he argued, be a beginning of that which would be of inestimable value hereafter. "You would have begun," he said "to unite the government with the governed." His view was that government by presidencies would necessarily be better than the old system, and that it would be the best preparation for the ultimate withdrawal of England, which he believed to be inevitable—some day. Mr. Trevelyan says there is little doubt that Bright was wrong in proposing to abolish the central government. It may be so; at any rate he has not found any authorities to agree with him. But he was right in foreseeing the need for decentralisation; and he "was one of the first, perhaps the very first, of politicians resident in England to grasp the necessity for treating the natives of India with personal respect and sympathy. . . . Throughout his life he was the personal friend of Indian politicians and reformers, who when they came to England found in him ready sympathy and sound moderating advice." It is possible, adds Mr. Trevelyan, for a pair of honest eyes to see as far from Lancashire as from London. When Gladstone formed his first Ministry, in 1868, he offered Bright the India Office. It was declined, though he agreed to join the Government. If Bright had chosen to take the Secretaryship of State for India, the reforms of a later period might conceivably have been introduced at that early stage of government under the Crown. But there is the other possibility. Bright, as Mr. Trevelyan admits, was unsuited for office and was a failure as head of a department. The India Office might well have proved too much for him.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will make over charge of the Finance membership to his successor, Sir William Meyer, at Bombay on the 28th instant.

Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Colonel Bannerman, Mr. Clutterbuck, and Mrs. Sarel left Viceregal Lodge on Saturday.

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, the members of Lord Hardinge's Birthday Celebration Committee in Bombay have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success which attended their efforts. For an interesting feature connected with the celebration, we note, was that the Bombay programme met with so much approval in other parts of the country that its lines were copied at several places. There was a great demand for the songs composed by the Bombay Committee and the lines of the address to be delivered by the teachers to pupils were requisitioned from places all over the Presidency.

The portraits that were printed by the Bombay Committee were so much admired by people all over India that in addition to the 70,000 copies which were required for use in Bombay, 80,000 copies were distributed among about 140 places, including Simla, Gaya, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Rajkot, Peshawar, Indore, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Ellichpur, Pen, Thana, Delhi and Poona. Further orders for 80,000 copies could not be complied with owing to bad weather and short notice.

In the course of a note on Mahomedan education the "Times" (Educational Supplement) discussing the Government of India circular to local Governments refers in the following cryptic terms to a Moslem University on lines likely to lead to excessive centralisation:—"The absence of mention of Aligarh is noteworthy and cannot be undesigned. The college has been a valuable agency in awakening the community from intellectual torper and obscurantism, but if the high traditions of the days of Sir Syad Ahmed Khan and Theodore Beck are to be maintained, and if it is to fulfil satisfactorily the university ideal far-reaching reforms must be carried out. Some of the wiser heads in the community have long recognised that concentration of effort and endowment in an overgrown central institution is a policy unsuited to a vast dependency like India and that the university scheme can only succeed on the basis of a more adequate provincial diffusion of higher Moslem education. They will heartily welcome, therefore, the suggestion of Lord Hardinge's Government for the improvement of the existing provincial institutions such as the Calcutta Madrasa and the Islamia College, Lahore; and the establishment of separate institutions "where this can be done without detriment to efficiency or discipline and unreasonable expense." Where this is not possible other methods of facilitating higher education among Mahomedans are suggested in this concise and valuable State paper."

According to "Truth" the Ulster rebellion, when Home Rule has been passed, will consist in a refusal to nominate candidates for the Parliament at Dublin. Any one trying to vote will be shot from behind a hedge, which perhaps will not matter very much if the seats are uncontested. The prospect of having Ulster represented by Nationalists, elected *nem. con.*, does not worry Mr. Redmond, adds "Truth"; but if, as is probable, blood flows on July 12 this year and next, people otherwise respectable will get into serious trouble, and live to bless the memory of the statesmen who misled them.

The Home papers announced the other day that Mrs. Piccup, of Barrow, near Clitheroe, gave birth to a second child five weeks after the birth of the first child. This is not so remarkable, says "Truth," as the case of Mrs. Palmer, of Ightham Mote, in the reign of Henry VII. On Whit Sunday a servant came into Mr. Palmer's library and said, "Sir, your lady has presented you with a son." On Trinity Sunday the servant entered again. "Sir, your lady has presented you with another son." On the following Sunday the servant came in and announced, "Sir, your lady has presented you with a third son." What the happy father said is not recorded, but he must have felt anxious on Sunday mornings for some time afterwards. The three sons, John, Henry, and Thomas Palmer, distinguished themselves during the reign of Henry VIII., and they were all knighted by that Sovereign. Sir Thomas earned further distinction in the next reign, as he was beheaded for supporting Lady Jane Grey. Lord St. Audries is a descendant of the Palmers of Ightham Mote, and the baby clothes of these three knights are preserved at St. Audries, his place in Somersetshire.

After a week of sunshine which rendered the atmosphere somewhat too steamy to be pleasant, the missing monsoon returned to Bombay early yesterday morning. By about seven o'clock in the morning, the cool but boisterous wind which prevailed during the night had brought up from the south-west a compact and rain-laden cloud-bank and a persistent downpour set in which throughout the forenoon showed no sign of cessation. Up to Saturday night the official rainfall at the Colaba Observatory registered since June 1 was 6.89 inches, and since the recommencement yesterday morning 2.25 inches more were registered, from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. No actual break in the downpour occurred all day long. There was a slight drizzle all evening which did not cease till 10 p.m.

Ten attacks and eight deaths from Plague were reported in the city during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the total mortality from all causes being 70. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 146 and for that of the year before 61. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—two from Kamatipura and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort (Southern), Chukla, Bhuleshwar, Tarwadi, Tardeo, Byculla and Sewri. No cases of cholera or small-pox were reported during the period.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Saturday morning there were five attacks of and one death from plague in the Bombay City out of a total mortality of 61. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 125 and for that of the year before 68. The plague attacks were reported as follows. Fort, two; Dhobi Talao, one; Mazagon, one; Tardeo, one. There was one death from small-pox but there were no cases of cholera reported. During the same period, out of 1,244 rats caught, sixteen were found to be plague infected.

AMRITA CONTEMPT CASE.

"INTENDED TO BE FUNNY."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Yesterday at the hearing of the Contempt of Court proceedings against the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Mr. Chuckerbutty read the articles and said that in one of them there appeared the following passage:—"Do they intend to attack Fort William with maxim guns?"

Mr. Justice Stephen:—The general impression conveyed is that they are not guilty of what they are charged with.

Mr. Chuckerbutty:—It is a funny remark and is not intended to cause mischief.

Mr. Justice Stephen:—Is anything intended to be funny outside mischief?

Chief Justice:—Is it necessary that the remark should be funny?

Mr. Justice Stephen:—We take the intention to be funny and the same thing as being funny. The whole keynote is struck at the beginning where reference is made to terror-striking. It then goes on to suggest that the methods adopted by the police are terror-striking and which the policy may be using for the purpose of promoting a false case.

Mr. Chuckerbutty:—They say that the case may be true but they ask that the accused be not treated with undue severity. All that might be said at the highest was that the conduct of the police was too severe and in that sense improper.

Mr. Justice Stephen:—Here it is suggested that the police are using improper means to secure a conviction. If that idea was widely spread it might have the effect it might be intended to have, the effect of cutting off evidence by the police. It might prevent people from giving evidence.

Mr. Chuckerbutty:—No one would attach any importance to an article in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," but they would attach importance to a ruling of the High Court.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN LANDLADY'S SUICIDE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 21.

Madame Helen Routh, the boarding housekeeper, who took some poison on Tuesday night and who is still unidentified, died this morning without recovering consciousness. At the inquest the verdict returned was that death was due to suicide as the result of some poison administered while in a depressed state of mind. Evidence was taken, among others, from the doctor who had treated the deceased and kept her heart going for over three days and from Mr. Harry Quiningborough, of the Picture Palace, who said that she had been greatly depressed on Tuseday. In the circumstances, no post-mortem examination was held. The letter left by the deceased was addressed to Mr. S. P. Mason, a boarder in her establishment, mentioning that she wished to die as her heart was broken over for lack of appreciation of her work.

S. AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

BOTHA BILL PASSED.

ROYAL ASSENT ANNOUNCED.

IMMINENCE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(Special Cable to the "Bombay Chronicle.")

DURBAN, June 21.

The South African Immigration Bill, having passed the Senate, has just received the Royal Assent, and will come into operation from the 1st August.

The passage of the measure into law, practically without discussion of any sort either in the press or on the platform in India, or in the British Parliament, and by the public is viewed with a great dismay by the South African Indian community.

A more unsatisfactory measure was never drafted. The Bill is entirely retrograde, in that it goes back on the measure of 1911 and practically runs counter to the Gokhale compromise of the following year.

It retains the provincial bar, and the racial bar. Furthermore it disturbs the existing rights of Indians in Natal and Cape Colony.

It denies the right of domicile to ex-indentured Indians, who have peculiar claims on the generosity of the Union Government. Henceforth they will be treated as "prohibited immigrants" and subjected to all the rigours of the Bill. The marriage question and the rights of wives are left in the greatest doubt and confusion.

In view of the deep and widespread discontent caused by the Bill, an universal passive resistance movement, embracing men, women and children, and all existing bodies and organisations of the Indian community, is imminent.

LORD AMPTHILL'S LETTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 20.

Lord Ampthill, in a letter, says that the South African Immigration Bill, even as amended, will not satisfy the Indians. The text of the Bill must be waited for, meanwhile he hopes that it will not be submitted for the Royal Assent until Parliament has had an opportunity of discussing it. He trusts that the Press will not allow the public to remain in ignorance of what is going on in South Africa, and its bearings on India and Imperial relations.

BRITISH LAND PROBLEM.

OPPOSITION PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George will shortly open the Liberal land campaign.

Lord Lansdowne speaking at Matlock, yesterday, outlined the Unionist land policy.

He said there was no better system than the British system of landlord and tenant, but that system ought to be supplemented by small ownership. Government ought to lend the whole, instead of four-fifths of the purchase money, which should be repaid in annual instalments. The housing problem would be best solved by private enterprise. The question of the agricultural labourers' wages could not be solved by Parliament.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.

RETALIATION AGAINST ANTI-AMERICAN DISCRIMINATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The Senate Committee has inserted in the Tariff Bill a clause empowering the President to levy duties as a retaliation against anti-American discrimination, also to suspend the rates on certain articles, including coffee, tea, silk and dress goods.

BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH CHINA.

GENERAL KELLY TO BE COMMANDER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 20.

Major-General Francis Kelly has been gazetted to the command of the troops in South China.

ALLIES' QUARRELS.

BULGARIA'S NOTE TO GREECE.

DEMOBILISATION CONDITIONAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

In a Note to Greece, Bulgaria protests against the persecution of Bulgarians in Macedonia, and says she is willing to agree to demobilisation provided Salonika and South-Western Macedonia are jointly occupied by Greek and Bulgarian troops.

SERBO-BULGARIAN SKIRMISHES

BELGRADE, June 21.

It is stated here that Bulgarian volunteers have been making attacks on Servian regulars on the frontier, and that one Servian has been killed and others wounded.

GRAVE DIPLOMATIC ANXIETY.

LONDON, June 22.

Reuter learns that there is grave anxiety among diplomatists in London in connection with the crisis in dispute between Servia and Bulgaria.

The strongest pressure is being brought to bear to induce Servia to agree to arbitration unconditionally.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

NO HOPE OF RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 21.

A message to the "Times" from Washington says that all hope of the Senate ratifying the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty has apparently been given up. The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has informed President Wilson that the Treaty will only be a success if it is amended so as to exclude the Panama Canal controversy from the scope of the Bill. It is reported that President Wilson has consented to this exclusion. It is expected that the British attitude will be unfavourable to the amendment.

"SAME FATE FOR JAPANESE TREATY."

It is believed also that the same fate awaits the Japanese treaty. Many Senators think it inadvisable to consent to arbitration on the Californian Land Bill or Panama Canal questions.

UNREST IN MOROCCO.

SANGUINARY COMBATS WITH THE ARABS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, June 20.

The columns from Derna and Ghegab have had sanguinary combats with the Arabs. The Italians have lost one officer killed and five wounded, and 18 men killed and 217 wounded.

GIBRALTAR, June 21.

A Company of the Lincolnshire Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Tangier if required.

Spanish troops are continually leaving Algeciras for Ceuta where fighting is proceeding.

TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION.

DECREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

The report of the Federation of Trade Unions regrets that contributions during the past five years have amounted only to £220,233, while the expenditure has been £365,619. Membership has also decreased by 1¼ per cent.

SUFFRAGETTES RELEASED.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 22.

Of the suffragettes sentenced on the 17th instant, four, Lennox, Kenney, Barrett and Lake have been released in consequence of their "hunger-striking."

GIBRALTAR GOVERNORSHIP.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that the "Daily Telegraph" understands that Sir Archibald Hunter has resigned the Governorship of Gibraltar and that Sir Herbert Miles succeeds.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.

The death is announced of Sir Frederick Johnstone, twice winner of the Derby.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

MR. FISHER RESIGNS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

MELBOURNE, June 20.

The Commonwealth elections have resulted in a Government minority of one. Mr. Fisher, the Premier, has resigned.

MELBOURNE, June 21.

Mr. Cook, the Liberal Leader, will form a Ministry.

TIBETAN CONFERENCE AT DARJEELING.

PRIME MINISTER EXPECTED.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

The "Pioneer's" Kalimpong correspondent wires that Longchan Sheta, Prime Minister of Tibet, is on his way to India to confer with Wen Chang Yao, the Chinese representative, who is coming to Darjeeling in connection with the settlement of the Chinese-Tibetan question.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

Fighting is reported between Chinese and Tibetans on the eastern boundary of Tibet near Cheambo. Two thousand Tibetan troops are engaged. The Tibetan Generals at Gyantse and Shigatse have been ordered to hold troops in readiness.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 22.

Although there has been no strengthening of the monsoon currents as indicated by winds and the state of the sea a large increase of rainfall has occurred in the northern half of the Peninsula due to the disturbance of yesterday in the Bay which has crossed the coast without developing into a storm.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad; fairly general in Burma excluding central districts, Assam and Central India West; and local in Upper Sind, Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan. Few falls also occurred in Baluchistan.

Tavoy reports one and a half inches; Myitkyina two; Dibrugarh four; Darjeeling two; Indore and Amraoti one and a half; Akola three; Jubbulpore one; Nagpur and Parbhani two; Aurangabad one and a half; Hyderabad (Deccan) one; Sholapur three quarters.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in the central parts of the country.

THE RAINFALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces east, the Punjab east, North Rajputana west, and Kashmir and Central India east. It was within 20 per cent. of normal in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana east and Central India west, and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in all the remaining divisions. The seasonal rainfall up to date is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Burma, Assam, the Punjab, south-west Berar, the Central Provinces east, the West Coast, Hyderabad, South Madras south-east, the Medras Deccan and the Madras Coast north. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Kashmir the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Hyderabad north and Mysore and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the rest of the country.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 21.

The Arabian Sea current is still absent. No rain has fallen in the rest of the Peninsula. The Bay current has given very little rain but continued in the formation of a depression off Orisse Coast and probably signifies the increased activity. Few falls are reported from the central parts of the country in the north-east of the coast of the Peninsula, Assam, Tenasserim and Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Mergui two inches; Dibrugarh three; Elassore one and half; Udaipur one; Raipur and Waltair two.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall over north-east of the Peninsula.

TURKISH COUP D'ETAT.

GOVERNMENT MAKING A CLEAN SWEEP.

CONSPIRATORS TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.

The Government has determined to make a clean sweep of all opposition and is deporting officers and officials wholesale.

The principal conspirators are being tried by court-martial.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

ASSISTANCE FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Committee, consisting of nine State officials and others, has been appointed to collect funds for the relief of the distressed. The Administrator has consented to be president.

The following is a list of subscribers:—

Palitana state, Rs. 20,000; Sheth Nathoobhai Kriparam, Bombay, 1,000; H.H. the Maharajah of Vansada, Rs. 500; Sheth Osman Jamal, Bombay, Rs. 500; Kumar Shri Lakhdhirsingji, heir apparent of Morvi, Rs. 100; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Rs. 100; Sheth Jivanlal Panalal Babu, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr. Bhupatrai Vithaldas Mehta, Bhavnagar, Rs. 50; Namdar Laiha Saheb Shri Bajirajba, Palitana, Rs. 100; From a Parsee gentleman, Rs. 25; Sheth Framji Bamanji Jijibhai, Rs. 200; Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, Rs. 2,000; Sheth Jamnadas Bhagubhai, Ahmedabad, Rs. 2,000; Collected through Anandji Kalyanji in Ahmedabad, Rs. 5,000.

The Cutchi Sheths, Jethabhai Narshi and Khetshi Kheyashi of Bombay, have started a separate fund to supply corn as well as to open a kitchen for the distressed. The Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain fund and the Colaba subscription list have already collected nearly Rs. 10,000, and are still open.

To house nearly 3,000 homeless people is a great problem. But several shethia gentlemen have timely come forward to offer their help as follows:—

(1) Sheths Khetshi Kheyashi J. P. and Hemraj Kheyashi have already begun to build 400 sheds at the cost of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000.

(2) 200 sheds at the cost of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 are being constructed from the subscriptions received from rice merchants and dal merchants of Rangoon and Cutchhi gentlemen Messrs. Raimalbhai Hirji, Hirji Kanji, Ganji Hemraj, Lalji Narshi and Punshi Denshi.

(3) 400 other sheds are intended to be built from the funds received by this committee.

In order to save the people from the monsoon, 1,000 sheds are urgently necessary, which want will thus be supplied within a very short time.

A kitchen has been opened and to those that cannot take advantage of the kitchen, 1,000 maunds of corn have been distributed. The Cutchi leader, Sheth Khetshi has sent to this Committee clothes worth about Rs. 1,000 for distribution.

Besides this help has been received from the following sources independently of this committee:—

(1) Clothes worth about Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 from Sir Vasanji Trikamji.

(2) Help in clothes and cash amounting to Rs. 700 has been given from the merchants of Katha Bazar, Bombay.

(3) Sheth Vasanji Keshavji Bandha has distributed about Rs. 600 to the distressed Jains at the rate of Rs. 5 per head.

(4) Sheth Lalji Kapadia has distributed clothes worth Rs. 200.

(5) The committee has already distributed corn to the distressed, worth about Rs. 3,000.

Besides this, Sheth Anandji Kalyanji also maintained a kitchen for the first two days after the disaster.

Cutchhi Dasa Oswal Sheth Lalji Vasanji has expressed his intention of sending corn worth Rs. 400, and clothes worth Rs. 300.

THEFT OF IDOLS.

SENSATION IN A CALCUTTA TEMPLE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Some commotion was caused among the devotees collected at "Panch Dewata" temple on the Strand Road on Friday owing to a man being caught removing two idols from the interior of the shrine. It appears that a Brahmin had got into the temple without rousing suspicion and had sat down in the front row of devotees in close proximity to the idols. Taking advantage of the moment when he was not being watched by anybody the man deftly removed two small gold idols, but as he was about to leave with his booty, the priest in charge suddenly discovered him. Alarm was immediately raised and the culprit attempted to bolt, but was soon overpowered and on being searched the missing idols were discovered. The culprit was then made over to the police.

BURMA BANK.

CHIEF COURT'S DICISION.

LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 20.

The Chief Judge in the course of his judgment dealt with the points referred by the Government Advocate's certificates in the order in which they were argued. The first point was whether the Judge erred in assuming it to be a substantial part of the prosecution case that a large amount, over 22 lakhs of debt shown as good in the balance sheet of June 30th 1911, was really doubtful or bad and whether the accused had sufficient notice of this part of the case. It was objected that in saying that all unpaid interest shown in Ex. 13 should go to suspense account, sufficient attention had not been paid to other capacities of debtors to pay. Ex. 39 was objected to as it did not specifically show Rs. 28,68,123 set out under the head "Debts" for which the bank held no security as bad or doubtful. As regards Ex. 13 it was pointed out that if the principal of the debts was alleged to be bad or doubtful, credit should have gone to the reduction of the principal and not as had been done in the reduction of interest. There seemed to His Honour to be no doubt that it was part of the prosecution case that the principal of the debts shown in Ex. 13 was bad or doubtful and that the accused had sufficient notice of this part of the case.

His Honour dealt with the first ground referred to, whether the amendment of the charge was bad in law and, if so, whether the accused were thereby prejudiced in their defence. The words objected to were "and by intentionally keeping the bank open as a going concern after it had ceased to be solvent" in page 3 of the charge. The Judge dealt with these words where he expressed "You cannot find the accused guilty of cheating as charged unless you are satisfied that the balance sheet was in fact false to the knowledge of the accused."

ALLEGED ERROR IN SUMMING UP.

His Honour next turned to the second point certified by the Government Advocate for all the three accused. It was objected that the sentence in Meugens' evidence referred to three times in the summing up was different to the earlier statement of Meugens and that both statements should have been put to the jury. His Honour did not think there was anything in the objection. The earlier statement was made in respect of a loan which was covered by security in respect of principal and not interest. His Honour next dealt with the third point referred by the Judge. Mr. Giles' contention was that Ex. 13 were prepared on the principle that unless interest was certainly recoverable it should not go to profit and loss, that this high principle vitiated the whole of it, and that unless it was considered in the light of Holdsworth's explanation it should not have been put to the jury at all. The Judge said an attempt was made to prove that the debts themselves were bad or doubtful and this was where Mr. Giles' argument failed.

Dealing with the matter of the presumptions dealt with by the Government Advocate's certificates His Honour said at the outset that the summing up must be read as a whole and that his learned colleague more than once said that his opinion was not binding on the jury. At page 26 of the summing up, he said, "I am entitled to give my opinion on this point and on other points of the facts, but it is an opinion which does not bind you, as I said before, and you can reject or follow it as you think fit."

His Honour then dealt with the presumptions seriatim, holding that there was no misdirection with regard to any of them.

The last point referred by his learned colleague whether the sentences passed on the accused contravened the provisions of Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code. His Honour had no doubt that they did not do so. The essence of the offence under Section 420, I. P. C., was cheating and dishonestly inducing persons deceived to deliver property. In the present case not one but three persons were deceived and induced to deliver property, and each one was induced to deliver his property at different times. It was not one sum of money that was delivered but three different sums. His Honour saw no reason for any interference and would now commit the applicants to jail to undergo the sentences passed on them.

Justices Ormond and Twomey in separate judgments concurred in the Chief Judge's order in dismissing the applications.

The accused were subsequently removed to custody.

RANGOON PAPER'S COMMENT.

LATER.

The "Rangoon Gazette" in the course of a lengthy editorial dealing with the Bank of Burma case, after being of the opinion that the man in the street will be satisfied that justice has been done, concludes: "It is impossible not to be sorry for the downfall of high hopes disclosed in this case, though everybody can now see that the house was built on sand. At one time it certainly did appear as if this Bank and its allied concerns might make a striking succes. No doubt the beginning of the trouble was optimism—very excellent thing in its place—but as seen here in recent years a bane to the community. All our geese have been swans at the very least.

UNIVERSITIES AND POLITICS.

CALCUTTA SENSATION.

APPOINTMENTS OF LECTURERS VETOED.

DRASTIC ACTION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The following is the full text of a letter forwarded by the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, through His Excellency the Rector, dated Simla, 20th May 1913:—

Sir,—I am directed to reply to your letters Nos. 1228 and 1229, dated 23rd August 1912, forwarded with Mr. Kerr's letter No. 6304, dated 13th November 1912, in which sanction is requested to the appointment or re-appointment of certain gentlemen as University Lecturers for a term of two years.

It is observed that resolutions, of the Syndicate and the Senate upon which these recommendations are based were passed on various dates between 1st June and 27th July. It is understood that the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor announced the arrangements before the Senate upon 27th July 1912. But, as will be observed from the preceding paragraph, intimation was not received by the Government of India through His Excellency the Rector until the middle of November or half way through the academic year. The Government of India were therefore placed in a position in which they must either accept the proposals of the University with retrospective effect or cause great inconvenience to the University and dislocation of study. It seemed best to them to wait until the end of the academic year to condone the irregularity and place matters on a regular footing for the second year.

In the case of the three gentlemen, however, the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to condone the irregularity beyond the conclusion of first year's course, viz., Dr. A. M. Subrawady, Mr. A. Rasul and Mr. K. P. Jayaswal. The last has, it is understood, resigned. His Excellency in Council does not consider it desirable to appoint as University Lecturers men who have recently taken a prominent part in political movements. It is in strict accordance with the higher views of University teaching, and the development of Universities into teaching and residential Universities which are now generally accepted that the atmosphere of pure study should be fostered by all means in our power.

The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to condone the irregularity of the current academic year and to authorise the treatment of lectures already delivered as having been University lectures. He is further pleased to sanction the appointment of the gentlemen mentioned in the appendix to this letter as University Lecturers in subjects opposite their names for the academic year commencing the 1st June 1913. He awaits further proposals for Lecturership in Arabic History, International Law, and Ancient Indian History. I am to request that in future proposals regarding the appointment University Lecturers may reach the Government of India in ample time before the commencement of the academical year.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

DECREASE IN EARNINGS ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The gross earnings of all Indian Railways from 1st April to 7th June 1913 exhibited a total loss of rupees 6-2/5 lakhs; although under State and Guaranteed Railways twelve railways exhibited an increase of 16½ lakhs, the chief contributors being the standard gauge section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India 6-3/5, Burma 3¾, Eastern Bengal 1¾ and North-Western 1-2/5 lakhs. These were unfortunately counterbalanced by a decrease of 16¾ lakhs on the other twelve lines, the losses mainly occurring on the Madras and Southern Mahratta and the metre-gauge section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India 6 lakhs each, Oudh and Rohilkhand 2-1/3 lakhs and the South Indian 1 lakh.

There was therefore an improvement of rupees twenty thousand only under State and Guaranteed. The losses on the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian may safely be attributed to the recent strikes and that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Oudh and Rohilkhand to less grain traffic notwithstanding the fact that 27 out of 49 lines under all other railways showed an improvement. The increase in any case did not reach beyond the thousand figure and the net result showed a large decrease of 6½ lakhs. The losses were mainly on the Southern Punjab 3¼ lakhs, the Gondal Porbandar 1½, the Bengal and North-Western 1¼, and the Rajputana Bhatinda 1 lakh.

BARISAL TRIAL.

C. I. D. OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

POLICE SPY IN GARB OF ASTROLOGER.

CURIOUS LETTER ABOUT "BROTHER'S MARRIAGE."

A CYPHER DOCUMENT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle")

BARISAL, June 21.

Mr. Nelson, Additional Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case this morning.

Rajanikanta Das was further examined by the prosecution pleader.

Witness was asked to identify the accused. They were brought out from the dock in batches of five before the approver. Of the thirty-four accused that were persent witness identified eleven. Approver was then taken out of the box and will be called on later for the purpose of identification of papers and other articles found at his house and in his possession when his house was searched by the police.

Mr. Colson, Special Superintendent of Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, was next examined.

He said:—I am in service for the last six years and six months. I am the complainant in this case and I got sanction from Government which bears the signature of the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. I preferred the complaint against forty-four persons. On the 12th March, I complained against Nibaranker. He was described as the brother of Chandiker, another accused, but I have since ascertained that Nibaran is a cousin of Chandi and I have got a fresh sanction and I preferred a fresh complaint on 17th June. Since the beginning of March 1912, I am in the Intelligence Branch. On the 26th of December last I was in Calcutta. On that day Mr. Webb, Superintendent of Police, Backerganj, came to our office and I saw him with Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Webb wrote a statement made by Rajanikanta Das in his hearing. Copies of the translation were made and one copy was sent to the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Hughes Buller, who sent a special officer to enquire into the facts set forth in the statement. The special officer was Inspector Kadereswar Chuckerbutty who took up the enquiry on 30th September. I had one copy of Rajani's statement in order to watch effectively the people mentioned in the statement.

BOGUS HOROSCOPES.

Constable Nishikanta Chuckerbutty was deputed to work in disguise as an astrologer. He was introduced as such in the Bengal boarding house at Barisal. On his return to Calcutta, Constable Nishikanta showed me some horoscopes which he had drawn up for the purpose of taking notes. These horoscopies were mere pretexts. On 25th September a telegram was received in Calcutta of the murder of a head constable, Ratilal Roy, who was then engaged in watching some suspects in Dacca. In the Intelligence Branch, I came to know the names of the absconding accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case. On the day following Ratilal's murder, I got information from the Superintendent of Police at Dacca of the arrest of Troylokha Chuckerbutty on the scene of the murder of Ratilal. Orders had been received from Government withdrawing the charge against the absconding accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case.

Continuing, Mr. Colson said:—After the arrest of Romesh Acharya at Gopal's house, we searched the house and on the person of Romesh were found rules of membership, the district organisation scheme and a post-card. Romesh made a statement as to how he came to Barisal.

Witness identified Romesh Acharya but could not identify Gopal Mukerjee.

Continuing, witness said:—On 28th February at about eight in the morning, Kadereswar brought a postal cover addressed to Debendra Ghose. On the previous day Debendra and three others were arrested on the charge of dacoity.

A letter, which was addressed to Debendra, was signed "Sen" and bore the post-mark of Faridabad, Dacca. Mr. Gupta tendered the latter and read the English translation of it. One important passage ran to the following effect about Dada's (brother's) marriage: "You will do your best. See that it is accomplished satisfactorily. If the dowry is good there is no harm, but it must be seen that there is no disturbance between the bridegroom and the bride's parties." Counsel submitted that it was really about a dacoity. Brother's marriage meant dacoity and dowry referred to mean loot.

BARISAL TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

RAJANI PUT IN GAOL.

Continuing Mr. Colson said:—We thought it best to put Rajani in jail on the strength of the statement he had made disclosing his complicity in the two dacoities.

The approver Rajani was then recalled and he identified the papers found in the search of his house.

Mr. Colson continued:—On 29th November a telegram was received from Dacca about the finding of ornaments and other articles at the house of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das. Among the papers were the quarterly report of Durgapur and some letters from Nishikanta. I was in Dacca and examined some documents which were in the custody of the Additional Magistrate. Amongst them was an exercise book found in the house of the accused Madan Bhowmick written party in cypher and partly in English.

Witness then went near the Magistrate on the dais and explained as to what was written in cypher in that exercise book.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS INTERCEPTED.

Continuing, Mr. Colson said:—On 20th February last I was at Comilla and got intimation from the Dacca police that a packet containing eighty copies of "Swadhin Barat" addressed to Debendra Ghosh had been intercepted. The Dacca police took out one copy which was sent to the Intelligence Branch with a view to proscribe that copy and warnings were sent out to the police all over the Province and that particular issue was proscribed by a Government notification. On 21st February some copies of that paper were posted up at Comilla, Dacca, Noakhali, Tipperah and Backerganj. On 24th February I applied to the Magistrate of Dacca for permission to search the houses of certain persons in connection with the Mangalband Dacoity Case. I brought warrants in Barisal and Inspector Mukerjee was sent to watch the house of Gopal Mukerjee, because we suspected that Romesh Acharya, accused in the Wari Arms Act Case, was living there. My information also was that Romesh after passing the Intermediate Examination was connected with the Sonarang National School and was managing the Branch of the Barisal Samity. On 27th February, I and Mr. Webb went to the Barisal Police Lines where the latter supervised the details of the search. Soon after I heard pistol shot. I thought something might have happened to Inspector Kadereswar who was watching Gopal Mukerjee's house. We soon came there and saw Inspector Kadereswar hurrying towards Gopal's house. Kadereswar told me that some one had disappeared in a hut in Gopal's house. I and Kadereswar entered the hut and saw one Nalinikanta Das Gupta in the verandah and one man sleeping in the hut. We questioned him and he gave his name as Romesh Chuckerbutty and subsequently admitted that he was Romesh Acharya. We then arrested him under the Arms Act.

The second approver was then tendered for cross-examination, which was declined at this stage.

PLEADER'S EVIDENCE.

Babu Shama Churn Dutt, pleader, was next examined.

He said?—I am an inhabitant of a village of Kusangal. Janaki Dutt is my cousin. Approver Rajani is Janaki's brother-in-law. Janakipal is my brother-in-law. In April 1912, there was a dacoity in the house of Janaki Pal and a gun was carried away. About five or six weeks after that there was a dacoity in the village of Birangal at the house of the Sahas. During the police investigation of that dacoity, my son who is called Kutti was at school. The police made enquiries about my son and this led me to think that my son was one of the suspects. In September last, I, Janaki Dutt and Rajani Das went together to Dacca. Janaki told me that these dacoities were the work of Swadeshists and that Debendra Rai and Rajani Das were implicated in them. Janaki also told me that he had got the paper about "vows" from Rajani's pocket. One day he told Rajani about it but he did not protest while going to Dacca. I met Rishakunt Dutt in the room of the mail guard of the steamer. Rajani also went into that room. I thought they were talking about the dacoities. On reaching Dacca I threatened Rajani and told him that he would not be put into trouble before I was put into trouble. Rajani then made a statement to me. I was then surprised at the police report about a dacoity in Janaki Pal's house, that no gun had been stolen and that a competent Court had found the case false and I recorded Rajani's statement.

Next I went to Calcutta and met Inspector Bhowmic at Beadon Square. We had a talk about the dacoities and I told him that I could place before him some material which would lead to the detection of some of the dacoits. After getting an assurance from him that there would be no trouble to the maker of the statement, I communicated Rajani's statement to Inspector Bhowmic. After returning to Barisal I told Rajani to see Inspector Bhowmic which he did. The Court here rose for the day.

At the continued hearing of the Conspiracy Case the complainant, Mr. Colson filed a copy of the District Association Scheme found in the box of the approver Girindra Mohun Das.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

The document related to the working of the head-quarters and district offices and the duties assigned to various men in charge of them and also stated the nature and conditions of work and membership. Among other things the duties were laid down in the following rules framed for the guidance of district organisations:—The district organiser in charge will begin work after reading five times the organisation scheme; (2) he should divide his district according to Government sub-divisions and place each sub-division in charge of an intelligent and kind-hearted man; (3) he should realise a monthly subscription from every member and the amount will be spent in the organisation for that district; (4) he should first ascertain the number of entrance or middle English schools or colleges in his centre and then try to get into his hands at least one boy of each class in every school or college and through them diffuse the idea in their respective classes; the leader will be in touch with a teacher or professor or high class student of each school or college and the latter be in touch with the leading student of each class; (5) if unable to meet publicly in public for discussing and settling business the selected members should meet on the pretext of "hariloot" or some such ceremony; (6) the organiser should not miss any opportunity of mixing with all classes of people as he will have to learn something of trade, medicine, engineering etcetra. There medicine, engineering, etcetera. There should be complete secrecy in the *modus operandi*. Effort should be made to establish a library in each subdivision. The local leader should see whether members are following rules regularly or not and should advise them. The district organiser should particularly keep an eye on the education of boys. He should also see that members receive proper education and imbibe ideas. He should make arrangements for diffusing ideas in schools and colleges because unmarried youths are the repository of energy, enthusiasm, activity and self-sacrifice. He should think carefully before taking any work in hand. All important and serious work should be taken with the permission of headquarters. Strict enquiries should be made before the admission of a boy as to his antecedents his parentage, and education. He should divide his members into two classes; ascetics and family men, and distribute work according to their fitness. He should especially keep an eye that each member does not forget the love of country. He should not hide anything from a man sent from headquarters and should help him to the best of his power in his necessary work. Every district officer should secure a new settlement of survey maps of his district. If in any district there are arms belonging to another party and thereby mischief is done, the country district organiser with the permission of headquarters must anyhow take possession of such arms. This work should be done very carefully so that the other party might not know of it.

ORGANISERS' DUTIES.

Without written orders from the head-organiser or organiser in charge of headquarters no district organiser should give arms to anyone. The district organiser in introducing anybody in any school or place should supply to head-quarters all particulars regarding him. When a member brings charge against another, the district organiser, without solely depending on the report, should at first question the member so charged; if the latter confesses his guilt he should be told to mend his conduct, but if he does not confess the district organiser should hold a private enquiry into the allegations and act according to the circumstances of the case. No one should be appointed a member hastily; if considered fit vows should be administered to him and to he be made to follow the rules of membership. No member of the inner circle should be allowed to write letters to relations and friends except with the special permission of the head-organiser. Each organiser should appoint a deputy for each department so that in the absence of the organiser the deputy can do satisfactorily all the local work. The organiser or his deputy should not leave the station simultaneously for any important work. Names of those who are in charge of arms or documents should not be entered in the report. No one in charge of arms or documents should take part in any violent work, that is to say, they should not go to such places or do such work in which there is an apprehension of danger. The district organiser should submit quarterly reports to head-quarters.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Might I be allowed to protest in your columns against the action of the Ahmedabad Municipal Commission in regard to compulsory vaccination? Knowing they were not an elected body, and therefore in no way represented the general population of the town, they had no right to deal with the question at all. That the Government of Bombay should have allowed such a recommendation to influence them is astonishing, in view of the declaration I received from the India Office four years ago to the effect that compulsion, when it is applied in India, has the force of public opinion behind it. A nominated body cannot possibly be said to represent public opinion, as they would naturally express opinions which they think the Government would prefer for them to hold. To extend compulsion in this way is to court disaster, and I hope there is yet time for the measure to be annulled.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary.

The National Anti-Vaccination League.
London, June 4, 1913.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FURTHER REPORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 20.

The following telegrams passed on the 20th between H. E. Lord Willingdon and H. E. the Viceroy:—

From

Governor of Bombay, Ganeshkhind.

To

His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla.

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency beg to offer to your Excellency sincere congratulations on your birthday and complete restoration to health.

From

The Viceroy, Simla.

To

Governor of Bombay, Ganeshkhind.

I thank your Excellency and the Bombay Presidency warmly for the kind telegram that I have received of congratulations on my birthday and restoration to health.

SIMLA ILLUMINATED.

From all parts of the country telegrams and messages of loyal greetings came pouring into His Excellency at Simla on Friday wishing him every blessing on his birthday. A considerable number of these were sent in the name of children in the hospitals and orphanages who had been the recipients of Lady Hardinge's bounty. Others were from different religious gatherings of Indians who had assembled to pray for the Viceroy on the day of general rejoicing. On Friday night the town of Simla was illuminated and the sight as witnessed from a distance reminded one of the Diwali festival.

At Otgarh, which is in British territory fifty miles beyond Simla, four hundred children were entertained who came in from all the surrounding hill villages and each received a gift of a picture from Lady Hardinge. The Rajahs in the different Hill States also celebrated the day.

It was late in the evening before the great crowd at Annandale dispersed and the bazaars and roads were crowded with children carrying back their presents from the fete.

A further stream of telegrams and congratulations came in early this morning and the news from all the Provinces and States shows clearly that the "Children's Day" has been a wonderful success not only in the towns but in the villages and districts. It has been an event unprecedented in recent times and a remarkable testimony to the loyalty of the people and their affection for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

THE BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS.

In our Saturday's account of the Children's Day in Bombay, we touched on the broad features of the programme of celebration organised by the Bombay Committee. We publish today some very interesting details of the work culled out from the final reports that are pouring in the Secretaries' office both from the teachers and the volunteers who are entrusted with the work of supervision.

In laying down the lines of organisation the Committee kept one or two principles steadfastly in view, in order to mark the completely popular character of their work on a truly educational basis as was stated in the original circular. The Committee approached the Government for a general holiday to all the schools which the Government were pleased to grant. The Government and Municipal officers of the Educational Department were requested to join the Committee and the information they gave about the schools in Bombay and the children therein rendered the preliminary work of the Committee very smooth. Moreover, the cordial co-operation which these officers and theier assistants gave in undertaking the work of distributing the sweets, souvenirs, songs and flags to over 350 schools proved of immens evalue.

To emphasise the really popular character of the work it was arranged from the beginning that the teachers of the various schools should be requested to lend their hearty assistance to the Committee and their prompt response to this call was exceedingly helpful and encouraging. As the schools were closed in May and the first ten days of June, the Committee entertained no small fear in reaching all of them in time and getting at the correct numbers for the work of making their preparations for the celebration. But even in this respect the managers of Anglo-vernacular schools and the headmasters and headmistresses of the primary schools showed a great despatch. The teachers were supplied beforehand with the songs that were to be sung on the day of the celebration and no school spared pains to train boys and girls to sing them beautifully with the accompaniment of a harmonium. The Committee tried to secure these songs from the best men available. There was no school among the 500 that celebrated the Viceroy's Birthday that had left this important item of the programme.

BRIGHT DECORATIONS.

In the matter of decorations the zeal exhibited by the teachers was simply phenomenal, the spirit of healthy competition on the part of teachers, pupils and the residents of the locality being the main cause of this unique feature of the celebration. Children brought foliage, flowers, buntings, flags, festoons and pictures to decorate the school-hall, both from within and from without, and additional furniture which heightened the effect of the pleasing ornamentation was procured by the volunteers. Most of the schools were entrusted to the care and supervision of public-spirited ladies and gentlemen in various localities which were visited by them during the 16th and 20th, giving the teachers all possible help and advice. Mr. Savage in his presidental address to the teachers struck the right note when he asked them to make the children feel that they were all the children of the common motherland. Slowly the movement gathered popular strength and the rapidly growing momentum attracted those who were somewhat hesitant in the beginning to join. The deliberate plan of the Committee to make each school a centre for their work afforded, while obviating any risks, a nice opportunity for initiative and organization and putting on an individual stamp on their work.

62,000 CHILDREN ENTERTAINED.

As the idea caught the imagination of the children and the public and the volunteers discovered neglected schools in the corners and roused them to activity, the numbers of school children supplied to the Secretaries rapidly grew and the original provision which the Committee had made for 50,000 had to be increased in a couple of days' time and the Committee had to be ready with the provisions of sweets, songs and souvenirs for over 62,000 excluding the 8,000 children of the sweepers and scavengers of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality to whom the Committee supplied only souvenirs. Many Urdu schools were taken on the list at the last moment and a band of young Mahomedan volunteers went about the localities with packets of sweets and souvenirs in their carriages to supply these schools that could not be reached by the Postal Department. In one of the reports it is stated that Mr. Mahomed Alli Peerbhai went round the villages of Mahim and Mharavi which is really a village of tanners, in the afternoon of the 20th with sweets and flags to make the children left out happy. Supplies were sent to Dadar in a motor car additional supplied were provided to a few school masters till as late as the evening of the 21st instant. It is said that the sweets attracted large new admissions in the schools in one week and the decorations and songs turned the school houses into homes of joy and delight which were otherwise places of terror and dread to the children. In many schools there were dialogues by children, cane-drill, Club-drill, as was seen in Miss Sutherland's school of the United Free Church Mission, Gawalia Tank, and sports after function was over; In many Hindu girls' schools there were *Tipari* and *Rao* or Gopa dances and songs in Hindu Gujarati Ladies' Home Classes at Kalbadevi where 200 ladies attended to witness the celebration. There were not a few Gujarati Girls' schools that sang the *Garbas*. As nothing could secure the intelligent interest of the pupils so much as telling them why the occasion was regarded a special day of rejoicing, the teachers and visitors spoke on the significance of the day and thus it can safely be said that more than a thousand lectures were delivered to the school children on the 20th June in praise of Lord Hardinge and Lady Hardinge and in offering prayers to the Almighty for their long and happy life.

FEASTS FOR CHILDREN.

In many places additions were made to supplement the gifts of the Committee. In Mahomedan quarters children were supplied with rich *khanas* on the day. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla treated a large number of children to a sumptuous feast. Many schools had tea and sodawater; Mr. Nanabhai Hussain Alli Zeenwalla made seperate arrangements for sweets to the children in the mosque of his locality. Young Ladies High School in Fort had refreshments supplied by the Lady Principal. The Sir Jacob Sassooon School had a regular feast. Many European Schools had planned regular dinners. The Lady Northcote Orphanage had a feast arranged by Rao Bahadur Sailor. The Seva Sadan had, in addition to the sweets provided by the Committee, a distribution of toys and clothing out of the funds received from Lady Hardinge to the inmates of the Malad Home, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; Mrs. D. G. Chawak gave packets of chocolate to Dadar Girls Schools.

NIGHT CELEBRATIONS.

As the teachers were left free to fix their own time in accordance with the convenience of the parents of the children and the local residents, the hours of celebration ranged from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. In many night schools in Bombay, children met in their schools or at other places from 7-30 p. m. to 10-30- p. m. The Young Men's Hindu Association's Night School, the Young Men's Education Society's Night School at Parel the Ideal Seminary Night School, at Parel, the Prarthana Samaj Night Schools and the School Service League Night Schools at Mandvi and Madanpura and several others celebrated their function at night. The round of the festivities did not end here. Many schools were allowed free admission by the managers of the Cinematograph Companies. One of the volunteers Mr. Rajwadkar, brought down the children from Colaba to the Coronation Cinematograph on the Sandhurst Road, and several other Parsee Girls' Schools had a similar entertainment provided by the generosity of these Companies.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS.

The following further accounts of schools and other local celebrations of Children's Day and Lord Hardinge's birthday which have reached us from Bombay and suburbs since going to press on Saturday, we give below in brief:—

About 500 Telugu children met at the Telugu Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School' Telugu Girls' School, and Kamatipura Primary Registered School, on Children's Day. The headmasters and headmistresses of the respective schools addressed the pupils. The souvenirs and packets of sweets were distributed to the children. The proceedings were brought to a close by three hearty cheers for Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge.

The children of the Mandvi Marathi School met in the gaily decorated hall of the School premises at Vadgadi on Friday last to celebrate the Viceroy's Birthday. The Chairman Mr. T. K. Parulker in a speech appropriate to the occasion paid a high compliment to the celebration committee and particularly to the indefatigable Secretary Mr. Devdhar. Souvenirs and sweets were then distributed to the children. With three cheers for Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge the proceedings terminated.

Children's Day was celebrated jointly by the boys and girls of the Marathi Schools at Nagdevi Street on Friday last. Mr. T. K. Parulker was voted to the chair and explained the importance of the occasion particularly alluding to the noble qualities of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge. Souvenirs and sweets were then distributed. The gathering dispersed after singing of the National Anthem and giving three cheers for Their Majesties and Their Excellencies.

The Maratha Mandali's Mandvi Free School was decorated to celebrate the Viceroy's Birthday on Friday last. Mr. Rokade addressed the students explaining to them the importance of the occasion and the lessons they should derive from the noble virtues of Their Excellencies. Souvenirs and sweetmeats were then distributed. With three cheers for Their Majesties and Their Excellencies the proceedings came to a close.

A meeting of the members of the Visha Dishawal Gnati Samaj was held on the the 20th instant on the auspicious occasion of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's Birthday celebration, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand Shah and unanimously despatched a telegram containing good wishes to His Excellency Lord Hardinge the Viceroy of India.

A special meeting attended by all the students and most of the gentlemen of the Marwari community took place in the Marwari Vidalaya to celebrate the birthday of His Excellency the Viceroy and sweets and portraits of Lord and Lady Hardinge were distributed to the children by the Vidyalaya community.

The Swadeshabhimani School, Mughbhat, celebrated Lord Hardinge's birthday with a ceremony after which sweets were distributed to the children, songs and the National Anthem sung and three cheers were given first for Their Excellencies and then for Their Imperial Majesties.

Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, B. A., LL. B., presided at the gathering held at the S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Fanaswadi, for the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday. Sweetmeats were distributed and songs were sung. Rev. French, on behalf of the Mission, thanked the gentlemen who addressed the meeting. The singing of the National Anthem and giving of three cheers for Their Excellencies and Imperial Majesties brought the proceedings to a close.

On Friday, the 20th inst., the Newwadi, Breachcandy Road Vernacular School celebrated the Viceroy's birthday. The school premises were prettily decorated. After some speeches three cheers were given for Their Excellencies and Their Imperial Majesties.

A large gathering assembled in the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of India Music), Bombay, on Friday last when an answer of thanks was received from the Viceroy's Secretary to a telegram despatched by the Society.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge's Birthday was celebrated in all the schools in Bandra. Sweets were distributed in honour of the occasion. After this the boys marched through the villages, giving cheer after cheer for His Excellency. The boys, before dispersing, gave three hearty cheers for Their Gracious Majesties and Their Excellencies, the spectators taking the echo with enthusiastic joy.

Children's Day was observed at Ghatkoper as a holiday and gathering was convened by the Residents Association which was attended by a good number of ladies and gentlemen and about 400 children including students of three Ghatkoper and Kirol Schools. Sweets and prizes were distributed to the children and the meeting terminated with cheers for Their Imperial Majesties and Lord and Lady Hardinge.

Accounts of Birthday celebrations have also been received from the Talukdari Girasia School, Godhra, from the New English School at Godhra, from the Dawoodi Bohrahs of Broach, from the school children of the same time, from Degam in the Surat District and from Mehsana in Baroda State.

BOMBAY MOSLEM MEETING.

A general meeting of Bombay Muslims was held at Falkland Road, under the presidency of Syed Ghulam Md. Rafai, to celebrate the Viceroy's birthday. Boys and girls of the Urdu Free School sang songs to the accompaniment of the harmonium, as arranged by the local committee for the purpose. Prayers were offered to God for the long life and prosperity of Their Excellencies. Sweetmeat was subsequently distributed among the children.

Another meeting was held at the same place at 6 p.m. Kazi Md. Ali Murghe was in the chair. Three members of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam insisted on loyalty to the British throne and a resolution was passed for sending a telegram of congratulation to His Excellency the Viceroy.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

AT INCHALKRANJI.

(From our own Correspondents.)

INCHALKRANJI, June 20.

The following message was sent by the children of Inchalkranji to H. E. Lady Hardinge:—"We beg to share your Excellency's happiness and with one voice beg humbly to express our heartfelt gratitude for your Excellency's kind thought for us on this joyous occasion. We sincerely pray to Almighty to graciously grant long life and continued prosperity to our beloved Viceroy Lord Hardinge and your Excellency."

AT SIRSI.

SIRSI, June 20.

The Birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge was celebrated here to-day as a holiday in the local schools. Sweets were distributed. Copies of Their Excellencies' photos were presented to all the children in the morning. Clothes and slates were given to needy children.

AT KAWAR.

KARWAR, June, 20.

The citizens of Karwar celebrated the Viceroy's Birthday with a treat to children of all schools numbering 2,000 amidst great rejoicings. Telegrams wishing His Excellency long life, health and happiness were despatched to Simla.

AT RADHANPUR.

RADHANPUR, June 20.

Through arrangements made by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur all schoolboys and school girls of Radhanpur gathered to-day at the High School amidst great rejoicings. Sweets were distributed and all dispersed after cheers and prayers for the long life of His Excellency Lord Hardinge. The State Band played all the while. A telegram was sent from the school children to Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The programme of work of the various Scientific Departments under the Government of India for 1913-14, which is to be carried out on elaborate scale, will include further investigations of Indian opiums and aconites. Mr. Field's scheme for upper air research has been sanctioned. The discussion of previous balloon ascents made from Jhang and Simla is proceeding and it is hoped that the accuracy and reliability of snowfall data at present received from various stations in the Himalayas will be determined when Mr. Field completes his scheme.

The Geological Survey will carry on survey work in Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, Kashmir, Burma and the Central Provinces.

The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa will remain engaged in the current work on moisture requirements of crops which will principally include (1) the effect of different proportions of moisture in soils on several crops and (2) the provision of a rapid method of determining soil moisture.

The Provincial Departments of Agriculture will carry out detailed work of investigations in crop-growing, cattle-breeding, farming, etc., and special studies will be conducted in the various branches.

The Bacteriological Laboratory will carry on further experiments in the treatment of rinderpest, surra anthrax, kumri and bursati. Work will also be undertaken in further investigations of astronomy, solar physics, terrestrial magnetism, botanical survey, mycology, entomology and agricutural bacteriology.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MDLLE. ROSHANARA'S WONDERFUL DANCES.

Indian dancing like Indian Music does not generally appeal to the average Western mind, differing as it does, so largely in character and temperamentally but Mddle. Roshanara who made her first appearance at the Opera House, on Saturday night, has adapted it to Western taste. Sometime ago this lady made a special study of all forms of Indian dancing in the costume of the country, and she has since idealised them in a fashion which appeals to Western ideas and expounded them to the people of the European capitals with much success. The management of the Opera House have been lucky to obtain the services of Mdlle. Roshanara who, judging by the enthusiasm to which her three dances on Saturday night inspired a large gathering should command large houses during her season in Bombay. Mdlle. Roshanara, who is tall and lithe enhances her prepossessing features by the adoption of Indian costume. Her first dance was based on those characteristic of the gipsy dancers of Delhi. Clad in the quaint tight trousers and floating shawl of that nomadic class, the dancer convinced the house that her performance was typical, finishing an effective series of rotations by gracefully sinking to the ground. Her next exposition was graceful and artistic in idea and action, depicting the "Golden Winnow" dance of Ceylon, in which the village girl is supposed to call together her sister workers and give thanks for a plentiful harvest. On this occasion, Mdlle. Roshanara who dances barefooted and wears the Hindu "Sari" with a correctness of detail and ease of manner, which is difficult to believe possible in a European, used her gilded winnowing tray with great effect and received a response from the house worthy of an encore had there been time. Mdlle. Roshanara's last dance was undoubtedly the artistic triumph of her performances. It represents the infatuation of the snake for music, showing how the growing charm forces it to dance to death. In this the limelight plays a great part and the dance commences with the dancer's arm appearing in serpent-like movements from between the curtains at the upper end of the stage. The dancer appears at length in slow sinuous movements, and, dressed in a shimmering "sari," her increasingly rapid undulations to the time of the music are intensely artistic, if somewhat inhuman. Gradually the serpent tires and draws itself forward to the footlights stiffening full length with arms outstretched and eyes fixed in death. The dance was very wonderful, and called forth another burst of applause which the performer richly deserved. The languor of the East having been fully represented, the lively and wonderful gyrations of the Jakowlevas' acted as an antidote and the clever Russian trio met with as hearty a welcome as ever. Their Cossack dances and quaint costumes are still a source of enjoyment to the Bombay public. Once again the remainder of the company of artistes gave a variety of National dances and the Military turn by the four Sisters Du Barry formed a spirited opening to the programme.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

QUO VADIS AND THE DERBY.

As long as the film Quo Vadis is being shown at the Excelsior Cinema the management may be assured of large houses, for since the first week, when the interest of those who neither knew of the book nor the film was aroused, that interest has increased in the ratio of the excitement provided by the progress to a climax of the exciting episodes in the pictorial story. That climax has been reached this week in the fifth and sixth parts of the film, and on Saturday and Sunday nights crowded houses saw the most wonderful cinematographic achievements in a wonderful film. The spectacular and scenic effects in the earlier parts were a triumph of photography and the burning of Rome was thrillingly artistic, but to see, as one may see this week, the lions entering the gladiatorial arena towards the cowering group of early Christians proves that, if the camera cannot lie, it can create in the mind a realistic idea of the imminent and dreadful occurrence of an event which never takes place. Lygia's rescue from the back of the bull by her henchman Ursus is another outstanding feature of the film. Nero overtaken by Nemesis while at the height of his supposed power is the subject of the last stages of the film. He realises that the revolt of his troops is the final sign of a people tired of tyranny and destroys himself in that impulsive manner supposed to have been characteristic of all his actions. Thus ends a film which will probably teach the uneducated public more of Roman history than they could ever have gained without the aid of cinematography. Those who have not already seen Quo Vadis will probably have a chance to do so next Saturday when the management hope to produce the film complete at one performance.

An excellent film of England's greatest classical race, the Derby, is also shown in this week's programme, and as the race abounded in incidents not the least of which were the position of the horses at the finish and the stewards' much commented on decision, those who are interested in racing, and have not yet been to the Excelsior Cinema this week, should go and try to satisfy themselves as to whether the riding was degenerate this year as has been said.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

THE NIVEDITA MEMORIAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Unless some kind person comes forward and subscribes Rs. 3,000, I am afraid the attempt to celebrate the Viceroy's Birthday in Calcutta will be a dismal farce. Calcutta is very open-handed when any effective appeal is made to its heart. It thinks in lakhs on some occasions but when it is appealed to, to express its joy that Lord Hardinge escaped the assassin six months ago it will not even think in thousands. Dr. Sarbadikhari and Father Vander Schveren, who are organizing the arrangements for children's day, write to the papers saying that the least Rs. 6,000 will be required, but that only Rs. 3,000 has been promised, and making a timid and despairing appeal for another Rs. 3,000 as the scheme cannot possibly be carried through for less. It is absolutely certain that the organizers will not receive any more money from the commercial community from the trades or from any of the ordinary citizens. If the money is forthcoming at all it will be from some Indian big-wigs with more of it than they know what to do with. Calcutta will never forget or forgive the affront which Lord Hardinge has put upon her.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The first annual report of the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been published. It gives an idea of the gigantic task which lies before the Trust during the next ten years. So far the Trust has only done a little preliminary survey of the ground it will have to cover. It gives figures, however relating to the acquisition of land, which show that for a month or two after the announcement as to the change of capital land speculation fell to a minimum, but that within a very short time confidence was completely restored, and competition for land is now keener than ever. It did not require the publication of these facts, however to convince those in the know that the change would affect the Government of India a good deal more than Calcutta. It appears, however, from a resolution published last week by the Government of Bengal, that the Simla Government was so fully persuaded that its departure would condemn Calcutta to the bow-wows that it refused to sanction a small Municipal loan of 26 lakhs last year until the Corporation had gone into facts and figures proving that the "premier city" was able to sit up and take a little nourishment after the blow it had received!

Two importants developments are foreshadowed in the Government resolution mentioned above. The first is that the Bombay system is likely to be introduced into Calcutta. At the present time we have no Municipal Commissioner—at least we have sixty Municipal Commissioners of sorts, but we have no Commissioner in the sense of your Mr. Cadell. The head of the executive is a civilian, who is also chairman of the Corporation. There has long been a consensus of opinion that the two duties are two much for one man, and the announcement that the work is likely to be divided, as in Bombay, between an official municipal commissioner and a non-official chairman, is generally welcomed; and by no one, I should say, more than by the official chairman himself (Mr. Meddox).

The other change foreshadowed by the resolution is calculated to give rise to a good deal more discussion, and that is a prospective increase in the rates. The Government of Bengal apparently takes almost as pessimistic a view of the financial future of Calcutta as the Government of India did last year. It holds that the ratable value of land and property has about reached its maximum, and is not likely to further appreciate. And, connecting this fact with the money that will be required to finance the Improvement Scheme, it frowns upon loans, and warns the citizens that they must look out for higher rates in a year or two if no sooner. The rates in Calcutta are certainly very low, and the raising of them is all the less likely to be resisted by the general public, because the increase will fall chiefly upon the landlords, who are not in a position, at present certainly, to pass it on to the unfortunate tenants. For once in a way, therefore, the ordinary citizen can indulge in the luxary of contemplating this important discussion with comparative indifference. House and land property in Calcutta is largely in the hands of groups of Jews, Armenians and Bengalis, and as these are very wealthy, and extremely vocal they are likely to make the welkin ring with their cries. You must not imagine, however, that these protests will in any way represent the feelings of the average citizen.

THE LATE SISTER NIVEDITA.

Explanations have followed the sensational announcement of the "A. B. Patrika" that a large number of prominent Bengalis have failed to pay their subscriptions to the Nivedita Memorial. The paper now admits that certain of those pilloried have actually paid up, while others are only withholding their subscriptions pending proper arrangements for the administration of the fund. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but the unfortunate fact remains outstanding that Sister Nivedita's school is in actual need of assistance. It was probably this harrowing fact that impelled Moti Babu to lash out as he did.

THE WEATHER.

We seem to have at last emerged from our cloud burst, into hot, day—no, not day, but into hot, stickly weather. We have had not far short of 25 inches of rain since the beginning of the month, and already the rainfall is up to two-thirds of the normal rainfall for the whole year! In other parts of the province the rainfall has been still more excessive, with the result that the jute and paddy crops have been badly damaged. In fact in certain regions—Backergunge for example—the young rice has been absolutely washed out, and the future of the crops depends upon how rapidly the *taccavi* advance are made to enable the cultivators to sow over again. Bengal is being badly bit all round just now. A month ago a tremendous lot of damage was done to the tea gardens by hail and untimely downpours; and now jute and rice are suffering. It is just as well that coal is going strong!

A NEW RAILWAY TERROR.

The passengers by the Darjeeling railway had a narrow escape on Friday. While the mail train was decending the hill one of the carriages left the rails, and the shock was so unpleasant that a Kumar and his wife jumped out of their carriage, and the lady fell and hurt her arm. It was most fortunate that the derailment took place in the inner edge of the railway track, for if the carriage had run off upon the other side it must almost inevitably have plunged over a steep precipice which falls away at this point to a depth of several hundred feet. It would presumably have dragged other carriages in its wake, and the result would have been a disaster on a large scale. It is explained that the coach left the rails because the latter had been rendered slippery by the rain, but this explanation seems a trifle thin, as there are deluges every year on the line, but no such accident as this has happened before to my knowledge. In any case the incident cannot but render people nervous about travelling by this line. Everone who has ever been to Darjeeling knows how frequently the railway overhangs dizzy precipices, especially on the lower ascents, and a slip of the kind recorded the other day might at any time be disastrous under such circumstances.

A CIVIL TRANSACTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Gazal Brothers, export and import merchants, charged Mr. M. B. Edalkaka, a Parsi, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 97 cases of whisky.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant; the accused was defended by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader.

The complainants' case was that they had entrusted the cases of whisky in different lots to the accused to sell them on commission. The accused sold the cases but failed to account for their value.

The accused's defence was that the whisky supplied was of an inferior quality and some cases contained bottles of inferior brandy and he had to dispose of the goods at a considerable loss. He had offered certain amount to the complainants but they insisted on receiving the full value.

On the evidence, His Worship held that the dispute was of a civil nature and discharged the accused.

THEFT OF BINOCULARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Home charged Jacob Alex. Mascarenhas, a Goan, with theft as a servant of a pair of binoculars and other sundry articles, the property of one Maurice Fredelis.

The evidence showed that the complainant missed a few mangoes from his room on Friday last and he taxed the accused about them. The latter protested his innocence and insisted on leaving the complainant's service. The complainant thereupon searched the accused's box when the stolen articles were found.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SEQUEL.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

CHARGE AT THE POLICE COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Ahmed Haji Umar with cheating by personation and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P., of abetting the same offence on the 5th June last at the Fort Municipal bye-election and tendering a voting paper of one "Cassum Haji Moti" at the instance of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; the first accused was defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, while the second accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, who was instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleaders.

Mr. Burjorji Dorabji Panday, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was an assistant in the firm of Dadabhoy Pestonji and Coy., and was one of the recognised agents for Mr. B. B. Petil at the last Municipal Election. He recognised the first accused, whom he saw on the day of the election. Witness was then in the polling booth and somebody called out "voters for Mr. Jehangir Petit have come." Three men came together and as he was free, he attended to those three, and the first accused was one of them.

THE RED CAP MAN.

The other two were not voters. One was a red cap man but he did not know his name. The third was, to his recollection, the second accused. He was not sure whether he was the second accused or not. Witness asked one of the three the name of the voter. He did not remember whom he asked particularly. Somebody gave me the voter's name. He was given to understand that the name was Cassum Haji Moti. Witness did not know Cassum Haji Moti personally. He could not even at that moment recognise the real Cassum Haji Moti. The first accused told him that he was Cassum Haji Moti. Witness then took the first accused to the issuing officer. The other two men also accompanied them. There they obtained a form of voting papers from the issuing clerk. Witness filled in the English portion of the handwriting in the paper. The first accused wrote "K. H. M." in English against Mr. Petit's name. Witness did not remember seeing him write the initials. He did not see who put the Guzerati signature. It was not written in his presence. After the paper was filled in, he directed them to the polling office. The red cap man was there. He was not sure of the second accused but his impression was that the second accused was there. Witness here identified the red cap man, who gave his name as Cassum Hussein.

Cross-examination was reserved.

HOW 1ST ACCUSED CAME TO VOTE

Cassum Hussein was the next witness examined by Mr. Crawford. Witness said he was a dealer in spectacles and knew the second accused Noor Mahomed Kaji Dada. He remembered the last election day, the 5th June. He had nothing to do with the election. On that day he did not see the second accused. He (witness) had gone to the polling booth on that day. On the previous day, the second accused had asked him to take Cassum Haji Moti to the polling booth if he was present in his shops in Bombay. The shop belonged to one Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail and was situated near the Juma Mosque. Witness went there on the day of the election and asked Ismail's man if Cassum Haji Moti was there and if so he should be sent to vote at the polling booth. The man said nothing but the first accused got up and went with the witness. He did not ask the accused whether he was Cassum Haji Moti and the accused did not say anything. Witness took the first accused in a motor car bearing a placard of Mr. Petit. At the booth, witness handed over the accused to a Mr. Dadiba. No one said he was Cassum Haji Moti. Dadiba took the accused in. Witness did not go to the issuing office as nobody was allowed there. He did this work for the second accused who was taken as a great man in the locality. The second accused did not tell him to take the first accused in particular but asked him to take Cassum Haji Moti. No one told him and witness did not know that the first accused was Cassum Haji Moti.

Cross-examination was reserved.

POLLING OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Shamrao M. Chachad, one of the polling officers, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he remembered the voting paper (shown to him) brought to him. He could recognise the man who brought it. That was the first accused. He thought there were two or three persons with him but he would not say who they were. The first accused signed the voting paper in Guzerati in witness' presence. The initials in English were not made in his presence. The other portion of the English manuscript was also written up before the paper was brought to him. Witness did see the first accused sign the name "Cassum Haji Moti" in Guzerati. Witness attested the voting paper. He did not know who filled in the body of the voting paper. Mr. Byramji Banaji was the superintending polling officer at that election. In connection with this vote, witness sought advice from Mr. Banaji and witness sent a message to the latter. Mr. Banaji went up to the witness' polling stall. The question on which he consulted Mr. Banaji was the difference in languages in the initials and the signature. The word "challenged" in red ink was written by the witness as in the meantime the rival candidate Mr. Byramji came and challenged the vote. When the vote was challenged, witness put the usual questions under section 28 k of the Municipal Act and recorded the answers. He first asked the accused "are you the person enrolled in the ward roll as follows: "Cassum Haji Moti....." The accused replied "yes". The whole entry in the roll was read to the accused. Witness then asked "Have you already voted at the present election." The accused replied "no." The answers were recorded on the challenge paper, which was signed by the witness.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The next witness Ahmed Haji Ebrahim, ward clerk, Assessment Department, Bombay Municipality, said he was one of the issuing clerks on the election day. He had issued the form of voting paper in question to a person who gave the name of "Cassum Haji Moti." He could not now recognise that man. Witness took that man's signature on the issuing list for the voting paper issued to him. The man signed "Cassum Haji Moti" in Guzerati in witness' presence. Witness did not remember whether anybody else was with that person, who represented himself as "Cassum Haji Moti."

Cross-examination was reserved.

SUPERINTENDING OFFICER'S VERSION.

Mr. Byramji D. Banaji, Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Crawford, said at the last bye-election he was appointed superintending polling officer. He recognised the first accused as well as the second accused Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada. He remembered Mr. Chaubal seeking his advice about a vote. When he got to Mr. Chachad he saw Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejibhoy, the two accused and a red cap man, who, witness afterwards came to know, was Cassum Hussein. At that time Mr. Chachad had been asking the first accused whether he had made the initials in English. Witness did not remember if the first accused answered. Mr. Byramji was at that time about to challenge the vote but the paper was not signed. The initials were there. The polling officer then got the first accused to sign the paper and the accused did so in witness' presence. Mr. Byramji then challenged the vote. The questions prescribed by the act were then put to the accused by the polling officer. Witness heard the accused answer. The name of "Cassum Haji Moti" with the whole entry was read out from the election roll and the accused answered in the affirmative. Witness told the red cap man that as he was not a voter he had better leave the booth. As soon as the challenge was accepted, Mr. Byramji began talking to the second accused. Witness heard Mr. Byramji say that Cassum Haji Moti was not in Bombay and the second accused said that he (Cassum Moti) had come down from Lonavla that morning.

Cross-examination was reserved.

A WITNESS'S BEHAVIOUR.

Cassum Haji Moti was the next man called. Mr. Davar informed the Court that the man had been sitting in Court throughout. Asked by the Magistrate, witness admitted having remained in Court and said he was not aware of the Court's order. His Worship took a note of it.

Examined by Mr. Crawford, witness said he did not know what his age was. He was a hawker in cloth. He owned a house in Bazaargate street and resided in Abdul Rehman Street. On the 5th June witness was at Mahableshwar about the 16th or 17th of May last for business. He returned to Bombay on the 9th June. He did not know English nor could he sign his name in English. He did not know to read and write Guzerati but he could understand that language and knew to talk Guzerati. Witness did not vote at the election in question. He knew the second accused Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, to whom he was related. He did not know the first accused. He was in the habit of going to Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail's shop in Abdul Rehman Street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said he had never seen the first accused before. He did not know him even by sight.

Mr. Davar reserved cross-examination.

THE VOTE CHALLENGED.

Mr. Byramji Rustamji Jijibhoy, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was a candidate at the last bye-election in the Fort Ward. He was at the polling booth on that day. He knew the second accused, whom he saw at the booth. He remembered having challenged a vote. That was a vote presented in the name of "Cassum Haji Moti." Witness challenged it on the ground that the man who presented the voting paper was not the real "Cassum Haji Moti." The first accused was the man who presented the vote. The second accused and a red cap man were with the first accused. He had seen the voting paper being signed by the first accused in Guzerati. After challenging the vote, witness had a conversation with the second accused. Witness told the accused: "Dada, what is this? This is not the real man." The accused said "yes, this is the real man, he has just returned from Lonavla." Witness did not know the real man Cassum Haji Moti. He did not know the man even now.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Crawford here closed his case.

The accused were then asked to make their statements and Counsel appearing from them said they would put in written statements at the next hearing.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned until 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday next. The case will be heard at Mazagon.

HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23rd.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL

108-11—Ard. H. D. & Co. Gokuldas Khimji v. Kanandas Bechardas & anr. Mirz. M. & M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

596-03—Edg. G. W. & Co. Purshotam Norarji Khimji v. Javerbai widow & anr. Bhimji & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS IN COMRS. REPORTS.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

O. S. 245-13—Manchershaw & N. Jamsetji Shapurji Mody & anr. v. Perozshaw Dadabhoy Mody & ors. Ard. H. D. & Co. Mulla & M. as Part heard 29-3-13.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard, 10-3-13.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. v. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kunverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chit M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D., Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 13-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhunji & Co.

O. S.
312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. Edg. G. W. & Co.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.*)

For Consent Decree.

168-13—Captain and Vaidya Matabai widow v. Canji Manji Shroff D. & D.
v. Canji Manji Shroff D. & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

229-11—Motichand & D. Ishwardas Modi a firm v. Tarachand Lakmandas Ranga & S. Part heard by D. J. & anr. 10-12-12.

822-11.—Bhanshanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas, a firm v. Messrs. Mogilal Bapulal a firm Surajmal & Co.

826-12—Payne & Co. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Cotani & anr. v. The Shegarh Coal Co. Ltd. & anr.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Behramshaw D. v Behramshaw D. Harvar Ard. H. W. & Co.

163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas Velji Rajpal & ors. v. Dastur & Co. a firm.

70-13—Payne & Co. Sonnram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell & Ez.

439-12—Ty. W. & Co. Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal & anr. Bhai R. & G.

1156-12—Dubash & P. Narunji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purshit & anr. Amina & D. Moti & D.

1166-12—Mulji & Th. Asharam Jaitaram & anr. v. Sapkalchand Maganlal Madh & Ch.

1226-12—Captain & V. Manalal Goolabchand & anr. Jugalkishore Balkissore & anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga & S. Keshowji Deokaran Lakhmasey Kuverji & ors. v. Mehta & D.

1111-12—Payne & Co. Khooshiram Bhagwandas Dharamdas Manghermal Jam. R. & D. a firm.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji & anr. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. Sh. D. & D. Mulla & M.

1255-12—Judah & S. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker & anr. Smetham B. & Co.

1275-12—Smetham B. & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy & ors. v. Vithaldas Dharamdas Wadia G. & Co.

125-09—Amin & Desai Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

160-09—Amin & Desai Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen & ors. Sabnis & G.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. D. Sethna v. Rabibhai widow & ors. Forbes & Co., Payne & Co.

968-10—Daptary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Virchand & ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daptary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Virchand & ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daptary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Virchand & ors. Hiralal & Co.

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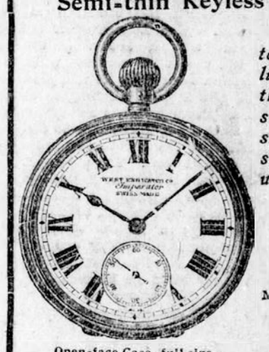

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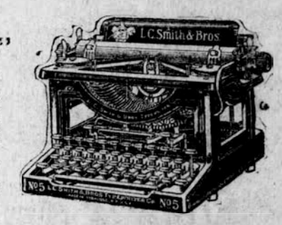

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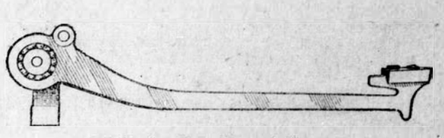

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THE ARMY OF INDIA.

LORD NICHOLSON'S COMMITTEE.

"THE TIMES" AND THE REPORT.

The following is the letter of the Military Correspondent of "The Times" on the Nicholson Committee, which was dealt with in our leading columns on Saturday:—

The Army of India seldom figures before the footlights on a public stage. There is rarely any public discussion of our military affairs in India except the formal debates in the Legislative Council, and still more rarely is there any discussion at home. Yet India remains our greatest military interest; and, as the strength and the organisation of our Army at Home are largely dependent upon India's needs, it is of the utmost importance that no changes should take place in the Army in India without full consideration of the effect of such changes at home.

Since the departure of Lord Kitchener from India the military affairs of that dependency have not received the attention which they deserve from the British public. Under cover of one specious pretext or another the completion of the Kitchener scheme, which remains the minimum compatible with a moderate degree of security, has been continually postponed. It is true that the extravagant views which became current in India about the time of the arrival of Lord Hardinge, regarding the possibility of large reductions in the Indian Army, have given way to a saner appreciation of the position; and there is no longer much reason for anxiety that the Viceroy will emulate the first Lord Hardinge and be a party to any serious diminution of the cost or the numbers of the Army in India. Nevertheless, for reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained, the Government of India decided in 1911 to look beyond their own constituted military authorities, and to take an outside opinion on their military affairs. The consequences of this step cannot yet be measured, and the situation justifies watchfulness, if nothing more.

When Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson was called in to preside over the Committee appointed by the Government of India, his colleagues were Sir William Meyer, now Finance Member of Council; Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India; and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon, commanding the Burma Division. The Committee were instructed by their terms of reference:—First, to carry out a comprehensive survey of the various circumstances requiring the use of military force which may arise out of the external or internal situation in India under the conditions which now exist or may probably arise during the next few years. Secondly, to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations. Thirdly, to consider and report whether any and, if so, what measures for the reduction of the military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

A DIVISION OF OPINION.

The inquiry thus covered a wide field, and it is known that the labours of the Committee have been assiduous and prolonged. But it has also been known for some time past that a division of opinion has taken place within the Committee. Lord Nicholson and Sir William Meyer have signed what must be called by courtesy a majority report, because the distinguished Field-Marshal was given the invidious advantage of a casting vote. But Sir Percy Lake and Sir Robert Scallon are credited with having taken strong exception to many of the proposals made by their colleagues, and will doubtless draft a minority report. Little is likely to be heard of these reports for some time to come. The Government of India will have to examine the two reports and to draft a despatch to the Secretary of State advising him what action, if any, they propose to take upon the recommendations made to them; and then, as Imperial as well as Indian interests are involved, the Secretary of State will have to examine the proposals and to take a decision upon them.

It is a very venerable adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. At the close of his last speech in the Viceroy's Council on March 29, 1909, Lord Kitchener warned the Council against the course which has since been pursued. "If," he said, "you duplicate your advisers you will reel through the mazes of military technicalities, leaning first on the shoulder of one and then on that of the other, and continuity will, and must, be lost." This is the situation which has, in fact, arisen. The Commander-in-Chief in India, if the state of his health permits, must necessarily be consulted before the despatch of the Government of India is drafted, and the chief lieutenant of Sir O'Moore Creagh is Sir Percy Lake, who is believed to disapprove of many of the proposals of the majority report. The Government of India, by neglecting Lord Kitchener's advice, have placed themselves in the position of being compelled to throw over either the Chief of their own General Staff or the Field-Marshal whom they invited to India to advise them, and it is difficult to say which course is the more inexpedient.

Public opinion at Home can, however, do much to ensure that the continuity of military policy in India is not lost amidst these conflicting counsels. The broad lines of the Kitchener scheme, with which Lord Curzon was heartily in accord, are very well known; and the best service which public opinion can render at this juncture is to give a plain warning to all whom it may concern that no trifling with the security of India will be condoned, and that the Kitchener scheme must be carried out. The principles upon which Lord Kitchener has always acted have been to place the administration of an Army confided to him on a sound footing; to secure efficiency which alone justifies military expenditure; to keep in mind that the efficiency of an Army must be purchased at the lowest possible price; to ensure that every source of Army expenditure which does not contribute to security must be abandoned; and to insist that the cost and utility of every proposa for new expenditure must be most carefully considered before it is accepted. These principles having been steadily adhered to during Lord Kitchener's tenure of the Command-in-Chief, and, his scheme having received the approval of Lord Curzon and the sanction of his successors and of both parties in the State, the conclusion follows that no considerable saving can be effected upon Army expenditure in India except by the postponement or abandonment of part of the plans which Lord Kitchener left to his successors to complete. In India as elsewhere, the cost of military establishments rises automatically, and a stationary military budget is synonymous with loss of might.

DEFICIENCIES OF THE ARMY.

A whole series of measures necessary to complete the Kitchener scheme have not been carried out. Out of nine field divisions which were to have been formed out of troops at disposal after providing obligatory garrisons, only five are completely ready. Two more are in a less advanced state of preparation, and two show important deficiencies. The reserve of rifles in India is inadequate. An Army largely concerned with mountain warfare has a bad mountain gun with bad ammunition. The situation of the Medical Services is very unfavourable. It is short of many hundred officers and of many thousand bearers required in war. The Indian Army is short of several hundred officers required on mobilization. A full list of deficiencies would be a long one. The Committee needed in 1911 was not one to advise the Government of India how to save money, but one to advise the British public why the measures required to carry out the Kitchener scheme had not been taken, and to establish the responsibilities for the failure to take them.

INDIA'S DANGERS.

It has been alleged that the Anglo Russian Agreement justifies a reduction of the cost and strength of the Army in India. All that need be said about this argument is that, if it should be officially advanced, the answer will be crushing and complete. It is not, however, necessary for the moment to enter into these considerations. The strength of the Army in India under the Kitchener scheme was just sufficient, and no more than sufficient to find the normal obligatory garrisons and to meet the case of war with Afghanistan and a rising of the frontier tribes. The Afghans are well armed and much more formidable than when we last encountered them. The frontier tribes have as many fighting men as the Army in India and every year their armament improves. Considering also our difficulties in Persia, the increasing demands of internal security, the awakening of China, the favourable financial position of India, and the fact that the business community of India is greatly opposed to reductions in the Army, it would be nothing less than suicidal, all question of Russia apart, for us to reduce the strength of a little Army, which, in relation to its responsibilities, is the smallest in the world. We have to hold and to defend a country 1,773,000 square miles in extent, with a land frontier 6,000 miles in length, inhabited by 320 millions of people, not all of whom take pleasure in our rule. Centuries hence volumes will be written to prove that we never accomplished a feat of governance without parallel in the history of the world.

WHITE OFFICERS.

It is inexpedient to attempt to forecast the opinions of Lord Nicholson and his colleagues, but in view of the known division of opinion in the Committee a few remarks may be offered upon three subjects, which are much discussed among soldiers and will probably bulk largely in the Committee's reports. These three subjects are, are, first the question of white officers in the Indian Army; secondly, that of peace establishments and reserves; and, thirdly, the general question of the completion of the Kitchener scheme.

Lord Kitchener recommended that there should be 15 British officers with each cavalry regiment and battalion of infantry of the Indian Army. According to Colonel Seely there was in December, 1912, a deficiency of 575 officers in the Indian Army on mobilization, against which might be set 198 reserve, retired, and unemployed officers whose services might be available. Such statistics give no warrant for any reduction of numbers. The present number of white officers with the corps of the Indian Army is admittedly in excess of the peace requirements of these units. It has therefore been suggested that the number of these officers should be diminished, and the loss made good by a reserve of officers. Many suggestions in this sense have been made, and, if Lord Nicholson adds to their number, his opinion will be studied with respect. The best which we have to apply to all proposals of this character is a simple one. How many white officers are required on mobilization and to meet the waste of six months of war? How many are available in India? Will a reserve of officers be available and efficient in case of war? The necessity for securing the command of troops and companies for native officers obliges us to keep an open mind on proposals for a reserve of white officers; but at the same time it must be remembered that the number of white officers recommended by Lord Kitchener was well known to be in excess of peace requirements, and that no better means has yet been suggested for satisfying general requirements on mobilization.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS AND RESERVES.

Another favourite expedient of economists is the increase of the Reserve at the expense of peace establishments. In considering this question we must bear in mind that not all the principles of modern military organisation are applicable to India. It is our object in the West to provide in the country, and especially in the Reserves, the largest possible number of trained men. In India our object is almost the reverse, and no measure could be more imprudent than one which would fill the country with large numbers of Reservists trained to arms. Few officers with Indian experience desire a large Reserve for the Indian Army. There is no automatic transfer to the Reserve in this Army. This cheap means of providing a numerically formidable Army is inapplicable to India, and we have to be content under present conditions to mobilize units at lower strength than their peace establishment, leaving the residue at the depots to train recrits and to make good losses in the field. Thus the war establishments of battalions in the India Army are only 752 exclusive of officers. To carry on for six months of war, given the peace establishments of to-day, we require about 50,000 Reservists for the Indian Army, and if peace establishments are reduced these numbers must be augmented, and it would not be prudent to augment them. Actually the Reserve is only about 30,000. We cannot create an Army on western lines in India under present conditions, and there is no help for it until the active loyalty of the majority of the people is assured.

The long and short of it is that the Army in India has to fight practically on its peace establishment, which must consequently be high. With those conditions policy, strategy, and tactics have to conform; and statesmanship has also to take stock of the naval situation and of the question whether the reinforcement of the British troops in India is likely to be practicable in certain hypotheses. On the whole we can only regard Reserves as a support for Indian peace establishments and not as a sustitute for them, limited in numbers by political considerations in the case of the Indian Army, and in usefulness by the naval conditions in the case of British troops. These conditions make it the duty of statesmen to preserve at the highest standard commensurate with reasonable cost the peace strength and efficiency of the whole Army in India.

THE KITCHENER SCHEME.

The outstanding criticism of the Government of India and of the Cabinet at Home is that they have failed to complete a scheme which in principle they accepted. It is possible that the measures necessary to attain these ends might add a million or two to the cost of the Army in India, but the cost of needing an adequate Army, and of not possessing one, is higher still. The manifest duty of the Government of India is to complete the nine field divisions of the original plan, and, until this is done, the Government of India and the Cabinet at home will have failed in a duty which they owe to the country and to posterity.

It may very likely be the case that internal defence may require more troops to-day than those provided by the normal scale established in Lord Kitchener's day. But this possibility was taken into account when the nine divisions were proposed, and it was always contemplated that in case of serious disturbances one or two divisions might be allotted to their suppression. It is easier for the Government of India to handle troops as they please, if these troops are completely found and ready to be moved in any direction than if they are stinted of transport and medical provision on the pretext that they are allotted to garrison work and need not be ready to take the field.

The principle upon which we should act should be that of Lord Strathnairn—namely, that it is more useful to have 10,000 troops which can be moved than double that number of stationary soldiers. If India is quiet, the whole of the nine divisions should be available for the service of India and the Empire, and if India is not quiet, her quiescence is always better assured by the action of divisions which can be rapidly moved and effectively engaged than by the tardy deployment of garrison troops.

The failure to complete the Kitchener scheme is a dereliction of Imperial duty, for the despatch of troops from India has taken place on many occasions, and the less that India can do in this sense in future the greater the potential strain upon our forces at home and upon those of the Dominions. Thus, from all points of view, the prompt completion of the Kitchener scheme is a cardinal duty of Anglo-Indian statesmanship; and not only the Nicholson report, but the action of the Government of India and of the Cabinet at Home, will be judged by success or failure to complete a scheme fully accepted by all political parties and cordially endorsed by public opinion.

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday evening. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy was in the chair. The report of the Managing Committee and the audited accounts for last year were adopted; a new Managing Committee was selected and two Auditors were appointed for the new year.

THE REPORT.

The report, which was adopted, among other things said:

On the 31st December 1912 there were on the roll 48 Life Members; 45 First Class Members; 130 Second Class Members; and 1,269 Subscribers, making in all 1,492 Members and Subscribers, which contrasted with the figures of the previous year shows an increase of 5 Second Class Members and 10 Subscribers. The number of the Life and First Class Members remains the same.

Of these 1,492 Members and Subscribers 701 were Parsis; 654 Hindus; 103 Christians; 30 Mahomedans; and 4 Jews.

The average daily attendance of readers was 200.

12,370 works on different subjects, were issued to Members and Subscribers during the year under report of which 4,104 were works of fiction.

6,600 Newspapers were issued during the year, and 9,260 Periodicals were circulated amongst the Life and First Class Members.

New books of the total value of Rs. 2,019-0-11 were purchased during the year.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,922-7-6 during the year under report and the total payments made against them amounted to Rs. 9,678-15-9 resulting in a saving of Rs. 243-7-9. This amount of the saving includes Rs. 150 of the Life Members Subscription.

SIR JAMSETJI'S SPEECH.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy then made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—The report of the year 1912 of the Bombay Native General Library has already been circulated among you by the Honorary Secretary. The report is satisfactory as far as it goes, but I should like to see more members and subscribers on the list in order to improve the financial position of the Library. Libraries do not advertise themselves and I therefore hope that our members will try and get some of their friends to join the library and enable it to meet the growing demands that are sure to be made on a popular institution like ours.

Gentlemen, I have to make another suggestion to you and that is with regard to the name of this institution. In course of time the word "native" has acquired an undesirable connotation and as has been aptly said by a writer "conjures up a vision of the Red Indians of America, or the aborigines of Australia or the blacks of Africa". I think, therefore, that in accordance with the general trend of opinion in India and elsewhere, we ought to drop the word "native" and change the name into a more suitable one. I hope some energetic member will in due course bring a proposition to effect this much-desired change.

Before resuming my seat, I trust you will all join me in tendering our thanks to Mr. Pavri, whose energetic services are contributing so much to the success of the Library.

The Chairman submitted the report of the scrutinizers and declared the names of the following gentlemen as duly elected members of the Managing Committee for 1913: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit, Mr. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji, Mr. Limji Naoroji Bamaji, and Mr. Daji Bhaji Khare.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer and the Auditors of the Library for their valuable services during the past year was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the scrutinizers of the voting papers was next adopted.

Messrs. K. Subramaniya Aiyar and Jeejeebhoy R. B. Jeejeebhoy were appointed Auditors for the current year.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meetings terminated.

In the course of a debate on labour conditions in the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, Senhor Affonso Costs, the Premier, made a speech denouncing syndicalism, which he declared had no ideal, and was simply the tool of men who exploited the working classes for their own ends.

SIR G. F. WILSON.

THE SIMLA FAREWELL.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The "Statesman" commenting on SirG. F. Wilson's farewell speech, says:—These generous words accurately represent the entiments of the educated Indians who know Sir Fleetwood Wilson's character and his work. It may therefore be hoped that the friendly counels with which the retiring Finance Member concluded his speech will be accurded the weight they deserve by those to whom they were addressed. There is apparently a widespread misapprehension in India regarding the manner in which free institutions were evolved in England. Liberty is a plant of slow growth, and the stability of British institutions to-day is due to the care and caution with which they have been built up. There is a moral here for the enthusiasts in this country who are impatient of what seems to them to be the slow progress which is being made towards their ideals.

Continuing, the paper says:—Still we agree with Sir Fleetwood Wilson that there is no real ground for pessimism. India is in a transition stage, and the lessons of history combined with ethrealities of everyday lief must ultimately teach the honest idealist that unremitting effort is the basis of all real progress. The good will beween India and European, which the retiring Finance Member so ardently desires is undoubtedly growing, and it will be fostered rather by mutual recognition of the difficulties with which each has to contend than by the propagation of a spurious sentimentalism that deceives no one and does not help towards the solution of the problems which confront both races.

A PLAIN MORAL.

"Capital" writes:—If we were not so thoroughly convinced of the sterling quality of Sir Fleetwood Wilson's statesmanship, which has been attended in this country with conspicuous success; if we were not so completely assred of his genuine sympathy with the people of India and sincere love for their country; we might be tempted to think that, when quoting Pindar, there was at the back of his mind a lively appreciation of a kind of opportuning, amounting almost to chicane, which some rulers of India have not been above employing to their own advantage. We readily acquit Sir Guy of such sinister precept; his paraphrase shows that he used the illustration without any relation to the original context. The moral has meant to drive home to the members of his class and caste, is as plain as day. Let us hope they will profit by it.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN VICEROY.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—It is now fairly clear that the person who should have been Viceroy during the past six or seven years was Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and it is fortunate for India that during that troublous period he was listened to a considerable extent. He was the Nestor of the Council and that was something, but it is notorious that he had to fight against the more bureaucratic and reactionary portion of the Executive Council for several years and that that safeguard is now removed from the Council. Another lesson is one that should be taken to heart by the English community in India. It is not new, it is the experience of many of us, even though not very old and that is Sir Guy's advice to his countrymen. "Would that all Englishmen, official and unofficial, could be made to realise how truly Indians believe in the efficacy of good intentions; how ready they are to give credit for those intentions; how appreciative they are of sympathy; how responsive they are to affection, and how foreign it is to their nature to take undue advantage of that brotherly familiarity which between equals cannot be open to misinterpretation." In fact, banish mistrust and suspicion, and if necessary burn Macaulay's essays. Macaulay came here too young to understand.

TENDENCIES TO OFFICIALISE.

The "Bengalee":—Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has faithfully depicted the British temperament. We do not object to the Government proceeding slowly and cautiously, and a great Government is bound to be careful and circumspect. But it is retrogression,—it is a backward policy which excites our alarm and anxiety; and in matters educational, we fear, a distinct tendency has been developed of late years t oofficialise rather than to popularise. It is this policy as evidenced in the recent education despatch which has filled the public mind with concern and anxiety. We associate ourselves thoroughly with Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his anticipations as to the progress which Indian is bound to make under British rule and in the growth of a friendly feeling between Europeans and Indians.

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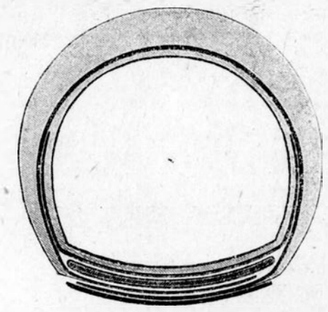

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 6.

Despite one or two refreshing showers London has enjoyed the glorious weather of the last two or three weeks during this, perhaps the most important period of the London season. Tuesday was the King's birthday and a busy day for His Majesty and the royal family, as well as for society generally. In the early part of the morning took place the Trooping of the Colours on the Horse Guards parade. The weather was magnificent and though the critics might have described the heat as somewhat oppressive, there was no breakdown among the troops and nothing to call for comment among the spectators. The latter turned up in tens of thousands. Seldom has there been such an ovation as greeted the King as he headed the procession from Buckingham Palace down the Mall, to the scene of the parade. This position taken by His Majesty is an innovation and an improvement, the advantage of being seen well in advance of his Marshall's being obvious. The next day the King and Queen attended the Derby, and no doubt you already know that the visit was notable for a most untoward event. Miss Davison, the poor misguided suffragette who caused the fall of the King's horse and very nearly caused the death of the jockey, advanced on the course while the race was a considerable distance off. It is possible that, had not all eyes been concentrated on the horses, she might have been dragged back in time. It is interesting to note that a very few hours after the race, it was reproduced on all the leading cinematographs in London with every detail of the accident. As I write grave rumours are abroad as to the condition of the unfortunate lady.

WONDERFUL BALL AT DERBY HOUSE.

On the eve of Derby day the Countess of Derby gave a great ball at her beautiful mansion in Stratford Place, at which their Majesties were present. Thursday was a red letter day in the history of social entertainment, for it was the date of the great Louis Quartorze Ball at the Albert Hall, of which I have had a great deal to say in previous letters. A little before 11 o' clock the royal box began to fill with visitors among the first to arrive being the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. They were quickly followed by Prince Arthur, Princess Christian, Prince Alexander of Teck, Princess Henry of Battenburg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. A few minutes later the playing of the National Anthem announced the arrival of the Queen, who looked very dignified and handsome in her rather plain dress of soft pale green stain. There was a momentary relaxation of the conventional restraint habitual to rulers as Her Majesty gazed on the gorgeous scene. Indeed, the Queen seemed quite startled for the moment at the beauty of the decorations, and took a lively interest in the reception held by Louis Quartorze as impersonated by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The unfortunate young Consort of this magnificent Monarch was taken by the Countess Dudley. She was dressed in a magnificent costume of cloth of gold with an overdress of blue silk. Her train was of mauve and gold fleur-de-lys, and lace berthe. The surroundings were splendid in their effect. The tiers and boxes were draped in white with a gold fringe. Worked on these were gold crowns, the King's initials, and fleur-de-lys. Her Majesty's box was distinguished from others by garlands of flowers, surmounted by a crown. The general arrangemens round the Hall, I have previously described in preliminary forecasts of this wonderful gathering; sufficient to add that the general public rose to the occasion and the majority of costumes were realistic to a degree. A striking effect was produced by an arrangement of banners, standards, and hangings of blue with gold fleur-de-lys behind the band. The reception of foreign Monarchs by the French King was a wonderful display. My readers already know the names of the leading impersonators in this spectacle admirably arranged by Lady Arthur Paget. It was when the various Courts had assembled that the artistic triumph of the evening took place. This was a dance by Mademoiselle Anne Pavlova and Monsieur Novikoff, who trod a minuet with ethereal lightness and perfect grace. Madam e Pavlova was dressed in pink silk. Under the looped panniers of her gown was revealed a lace petticoat festooned with pink roses. On her powdered hair were pink ostrich plumes. Finally the Courts of Europe passed in procession before the royal box and Her Majesty graciously acknowledged

LORD RENDEL.

Mr. Gladstone's devoted friend, Lord Rendel who has just passed away, if not a great statesman was associated in a peculiar way with that evolution in Welsh politics that has given us the Welsh party as it is to-day and Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer. For over eighty years the Wynn family had held a seat in Montgomeryshire. This was wrested for the Liberal party by Mr. Stuart Rendel, as he then was, in 1881, and was the most striking success of the New Welsh National movement. The late Lord Rendel was a very strong cremationist and his funeral is taking place at St. John's Woking Crematorium. If not brilliant, he was sound and had made the most of a good school and College Education. He was a partner of the late Lord Armstrong.

THE PARKS.

The parks of London are seen in perfection just now and Anglo-Indians who have not been in England for some time would be astonished at the improvements and additions that have been made. In many places, like the Mall, as well as some of the new public streets, trees that were mere saplings a little while ago have now reached adolescence and are already affording cooling shade to the wayfarer and real ornament to the town. In Battersea, where exists one of the most homely and characteristic of English parks, there has just been completed an old English garden, which is now open to the public. It is a beautiful addition, and well worth a special visit by visitors to the Metropolis. There are other old English gardens in the list of parks maintained by the London County Council, notably at Brockwell Park, Golders Hill, Peckham Rye Park and Ravenscourt Park.

ROYAL DANCES.

I mentioned some time ago that their Majesties were in favour of a series of small dances at Buckingham Palace. It is at present their intention, and there seems no reason why the arrangement should be altered, to hold a similar entertainment at Windsor on the Friday of Ascot week. This will be almost in the nature of an innovation, for strange to say, more than half a century has passed since anything of the kind has been held in that historic residence. It was the death of the Prince Consort that put a stop to dances at Windsor during Queen Victoria's reign, but it seems strange that no ball was given there during the time that King Edward occupied the Throne.

THE LATE POET LAUREATE.

Since my last letter the world of literature has lost Mr. Alfred Austin, the poet Laureat. Mr. Austin was a cultured and popular man, and as Lord Salisbury said of the late Lord Leighton, an excellent example of the proverbial English gentleman. Experts who have read his poetry are not very enthusiastic as to his right to have assumed the mantle worn with such extreme brilliance by the late Lord Tennyson, and his first work in connection with the historic office was met with a storm of ridicule. It was the poem sent to "The Times" on the occasion of the Jameson raid which contained a sentimental reference to "Girls in the Gold Reef City." Literary clubs and other resorts of the intellectually select are full of discussions as to the late Laureat's successor. But if my information is correct no such person is likely to exist for I hear on excellent authority that the King has definitely stated his intention of abolishing this rather mediaeval member of the Court. Not that much economy will result to the royal household, for the salary was merely £50 a year.

A NEW PLAY HOUSE.

London has got a new Playhouse. This is called "The Ambassadors" a title with a true Parisian flavour. It is a charming little theatre, near Shaftesbury Avenue, in West Street, opposite "The Palace." On Thursday its doors were opened with a new play in four acts called "Panthea" and written by Mr. Monckton Hoffe. Of all dramatic conceptions we have seen, perhaps Gilberts "Iolanthe," is the most suggestive for comparison, there being the same mixture of realism and fantasy. The heroine is an escaped Russian spy who lures one Gererd Mordaunt from a wife whose one revelation of mental virility is a capacity for incessant "nag." The female Russian spy of fiction is always attractive and seldom moral, and this lady is typical of her class. She and the susceptible Gererd lived together, and he, being ambitious as well as amorous, writes a great Opera. As we of the world know, masterpices are seldom produced without some pulling of the strings, so Pantnea offers herself to a senile Baron, while her lover is taking a month's holiday. The price is the production of the work. Intrigue has a habit of ending in the obvious, which is seldom the outcome that the *intrigante* has anticipated. People of worldly experience will not be surprised to hear that when the Baron is told the truth by the little schemer, he refuses to give her up, and tells her lover so. She therefore kills the old gentleman, and retires to the country with her paramour. Seeing that the Opera has been successfully produced, and that they have a murder on their conscience, the two lovers feel that there is nothing more to be done, so they not unwisely commit suicide.

To-morrow another new production will take place at the Aldwych. This is "The Duchess's Necklace" by Mr. James A. Douglas. The same night Forbes-Robertson, whose knighthood was one of the most popular of the King's birthday honours, will say farewell to the London public with a performance of "Hamlet." Beyond the Irish plays at the Court Theatre, including the works of William Butler Yeats, T. C. Murray, and Lady Gregory, there is nothing of particular importance in the theatrical world.

ROYAL VISIT TO KNOWSLEY.

Let us hope that nothing untoward will occur to interfere with the King's visit to Knowsley, the historic home of the Stanley's, on July, 7th. More than once has some unexpected event occurred to upset arrangements for a Royal visit to Lord Derby. Wonderful arrangements are being made by the Earl for the entertainment of His Majesty including a variety performance. Among other things, a special excavation has had to be made to accommodate an orchestra of twenty players in order that the Royal party may have an uninterupted view of the stage. Mr. Edward Saker will have charge of the band, and there will be a strong caste. The inimitable George Formby will entertain the visitors with his songs in Lancashire dialect. Mr. George Graves and his company will appear in "Koffo of Bond Street," and Neil Kenyon will give his celebrated impersonation of the "Dunrobin Postman." Other members of the company will be Mr. David Devant the illusionist, and Elgar and Eli Hudson.

WOMAN.

THE SEX MILITANT.

When a war is in progress nothing ever appears in the press about that war, says "Truth". The newspapers are filled with battles and with marches, with list of casualties, with trumpets for and shrieks against, with abuse and praise, with talk of hospitals and contracts and iniquities and heroisms; but of the thing that lies behind, the clash of interests between two nations or two classes which is the war itself, the noise of action prevents our hearing anything. Before the Boer War was half over the average English person could not have stated the stages through which the events which caused it had passed. As for the summary of the disposition of big nations which made possible the long-brewed outbreak of the lesser ones in the Balkans, how many ordinary citizens, not moved by special interest, could give one? The same thing always happens when there is a big conflict over any question in which large masses of mankind are concerned. It has happened with what feminist and anti-feminist will agree is among our biggest problems now—the woman question. Such skirmishes and engagements, such futile heroisms and maddening stupidities, such noise and dust of battle, have gathered about it that very few are clear-sighted enough to keep the main issue before them. And the main issue is not and never will be the vote, or the right to be a barrister, or any other thing for which a special battle is waged, as it were, for a particular kopje or a special town, any more than Colenso or Ladysmith were the Boer War. The amount of nonsense which has been talked in perfect good faith about the woman question is in quantity absolutely appaling. To think that divided skirts were ever looked upon as a think worth worrying about, one way or the other, and were dignified as affecting the status of women! That stiff collars and latch-keys and bicycles, and the unwomanliness of a good appetite should most solemnly have been debated by Women, and have raised the respectable hairs upon paternal heads!

The woman question is merely the question of what use we are to the race—all questions concerning humanity are that. It must not be confused with smaller issues, and the two most thoughtful books about woman I have yet read—both written by woman—are at one in emphasising this. Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labour" is only a fragment of a great work which was burned in the Boer war, but it sufficiently indicates what a loss that burning was. Now we have Mrs. Walter Gallichan's "The Truth About Woman" (Eveleigh Nash), a book which covers to some extent the same ground which Miss Schreiner's would have done. This book was planned in outline before "Woman and Labour" appeared, and the notes on which it is based are the fruit of many years of thought and study. It is divided into three sections, biological historical, and modern. Although the first two are necessary and illuminating to the last, it is this latter which is of special value, for it gives us the conclusions of a thoroughly impartial thinker, who never descends to special pleading.

There was a time when women showed a strong tendency to overlook the one thing which is of lasting importance—their sex. That was the time when they wore clothes as nearly masculine as possible, started advanced clubs, and evoked the delightful picture in "Punch" wherein a puzzled foreigner asking his way of a severely masculine individual in an unexpected skirt, reads from his phrase-book, "Sir or Madam, as the case may be." They were the days when one club sufficiently lost sight of both humour and courtesy to place a notice in the hall that "gentlemen and dogs" were allowed no further into the precincts. They were the days when to talk publicly of private subjects was thought courageous; when half the advanced women advocated the sacred right of woman to free love, and the other half—indeed, some did both—represented Man as the universal enemy, to be annihilated. They were the days of tumultuous, idiotic, uncomprehending waste of invaluable human energy. There are but few of those women left. Most of those who went through such phases of opinion or sentiment have come to different conclusions now; and those who cling to their old opinions and the women who still talk of Man as the enemy, the women who fill England with sound and fury, are merely suffering from a trouble which any nerve doctor can name.

Mrs. Gallichan bases her claim for woman on the fundamental fact that she is the mother of humanity. As Olive Schreiner says, the great central fact of her existence is that with each generation the entire race passes through its womanhood as through a mould, leaving the idelible mark of that mould on it. It is because her sex is absolutely indispensable to Nature, and not because individual women start out to consider it negligible, that woman has a future. But there have been strange times in the world, when being a mother was thought sufficient occupation and character for any woman. Mentally and psychically she has been as much neglected as the queen-bee, who does nothing but reproduce her kind.

Most people agree that the chief business of men and women is to co-operate for the good of the race; Mrs. Gallichan points out that merely having children does not fulfil this business—the co-operation should continue till the children are mature. This co-operation can only be really effective when both parties are morally and economically independent, yet joined to each other by the strongest of bonds. The books is certainly of an advanced feminism, yet the author is found most strongly on the side of marriage, of love, of women's feminity as their strength; in fact, of all the things which shallow observers suppose the woman movement is actively denying. It is a hopeful book. I disagree with a large portion of it, but every vital book ought to rouse disagreement. Everyone who reads it will disagree with something in it; but surely they will all be glad to agree with its hopefulness, with its prophecy that whatever we are we shall be better, and its clear statement that our whole claim in the world lies, not in denying Nature, but in realising that it is just because our sex is our work that we have a right to grow up to the full limits of that work, growing ever stronger, till we are "not 'free *from* man,' but 'free *with* man.'"

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CURRY SOUP.
FISH PIE.
COAFTAS.
SHEEP'S HEAD WITH MUSHROOMS
SAVOURY TOASTS.
CREAM TART.

Fish. As. 6. Sheep's head. As. 4. Mutton, As. 3. Eggs, As. 6. Potato As. 2. Vegetables, As. 3. Khoi, As. 2. Almonds, As. 3. Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total.—Rs. 2.

CURRY SOUP.

Slice 4 blanched onions in 2 tablespoonfuls of butter in a fireproof pan and cook them slowly, adding to them a tablespoonful each of flour and curry powder. Cover the pan and let all cook for half an hour; mix in a chopped apple, some sugar and lime juice and continue to fry gently. Pour in gradually 2 large cups of water and a tablespoonful each of chopped carrot, turnip and celery. Cover closely and set in the oven to cook for 2 or 3 hours. Serve with boiled rice and some slices of lime. This may be rubbed through a sieve if liked.

FISH PIE.

Cut the fish into neat pieces and with the bones and trimmings make a cupful of good stock, strain and add to it a tablespoonful of tomato sauce, a dessertspoonful of sherry, a mustard-spoonful of Anchovy sauce, a tablespoonful of chilli vinegar, salt, pepper to taste and a drop or two of onion juice. Now butter a dish well and strew thickly with baked crumbs, then a little sauce, then fish with little dabs of butter now and again. Finish up with crumbs and dabs of butter and bake for 15 minutes.

COAFTAS.

Clear ¾ of a pound of mutton of all fat and gristle and pound it to a paste. Mix it with a tablespoonful of grated onion, two of breadcrumbs, salt, pepper, the yolk of an egg and the whites of two whipped to a froth. Divide the mixture into twelve and shape each into a flattened ball, dredge with flour, and lay them in a flat dish, pour round them a small cup of milk and let them soak for 20 minutes. Lift carefully out of the milk, brush them over with egg, dredge with flour and fry them in fat to a dark brown. Careful handling is needed to prevent them crumbling.

SHEEP'S HEAD WITH MUSHROOMS.

Remove the brain from a well cleaned sheep's head and cut the head in two. Set it in not too much water to simmer until the meat easily leaves the bones. Cut it into nice pieces, rub over with salad oil, well roll them in peppered and salted flour, and fry in boiling fat. Cook the brain in a cupful of the water the head was boiled in till quite soft and rub it through a sieve; to this add the button mushrooms of a whole small tin, a little nutmeg, salt, pepper and a drop of onion juice; stir till hot when add the yolks of 2 raw eggs mixed with a tablespoonful of tinned milk. Let this thicken and take off the fire. To serve, make a small circle of whipped potato, pour the sauce into the centre and place the fried meat round it.

SAVOURY TOASTS.

Mix the yolks of two raw eggs with a dessertspoonful of Harvey sauce, a wineglassful of rum, a drop of Tobasco sauce and 2 of onion juice. Cut some brown bread into slices, then into triangles, turn well in the egg mixture and fry till crisp in fact. Drain them and set them round a little mound of knol khol puree.

CREAM TART.

This is a most delicious dinner party sweet and not difficult to make either Line the rim of a soup plate with good short crust, bake it a light brown and fill in the centre with the following mixture.—Cream half a pound of butter with 2 tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, add the same of cold mashed potato, and beat till quite smooth. Mix in gradually a wineglassful of rose water, a dessertspoonful of lime juice, a heaped tablespoonful of almond paste, the same of finely minced orange marmalade, and the yolks of four raw eggs. Stir this over a low fire till it thickens and pour into the centre of the soup plate. When cold mask it with whipped cream flavoured with rum.

"The population of Epsom at the last census was 19,156, but of those, I regret to say, 6000 were lunatics," remarked a barrister at the Surrey Licensing Sessions at Kingston yesterday, when an Epsom licence was under consideration.

Genevieve Nistri, an Italian fortune-teller, has been arrested. She sold olive leaves at 2s. apiece, telling wives who wished to regain their husbands' affection to burn one daily for 20 days. Nistri possesses a palace at Florence, a villa at Pisa, and extensive estates.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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CHAPTER X.—(*Continued.*)

"Just because Sylvia won't smile on you, dear boy," said his mother soothingly. "She is only a bread-and-butter miss, after all, without an atom of sense or perception in her. Bide your time, Max, and she'll come round."

"Never in the world, at least so long as that sneak Macdonald is round playing up to her for all he's worth. This sister is just part of his low-down scheming to get a hold of Sylvia's money, and Uncle John is an old sheep who can't see through him. I tell you I'm sick of the whole shoot. It's enough to drive a fellow to desperate straits, to do things he wouldn't dream of doing usually."

Mrs. Howorth, accustomed to her son's somewhat extravagant speech, was not seriously perturbed by it now, and even when he repeated that he had made a hash of his life, she did not try to discover how or why.

A born schemer, she began to lay plans whereby the Macdonalds could be got rid of, so that no obstacle might stand in the way of her darling's happiness and heart's desire.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CRISIS.

Lydia Nash arrived at Wrotham station uninvited about four o'clock on a cold January afternoon. She looked anxious and worried as she stepped from the train, and gripping her bag firmly in her hand, made her way from the platform to the outer air. The sky overhead was dark and lowering, and a few flakes of snow, harbinger of what was afterwards to be spoken of by Dale folks as "th'gret storm" had already begun to filter through the heavy air.

Not thus had Lydia expected to pay her promised visit to her old home, she had expected to come joyously, and to have pride in greeting her kinsfolk and familiar friends. But now she hurried with her head down, in her kind eyes wells of unspoken care. It was twenty minutes sharp walk to her brother's cottage on the hill, and when she reached it she was conscious of an unusual fatigue. She had been up very early, long before the tardy dawn, setting her house in order, before she set forth on the journey she did not wish to take, but which was imperative. She did not trouble to knock at the door, but opening it, walked straight into the kitchen place where Annie sat before the fire, with her elbows on her knee, in an attitude of deep dejection. She sprang up at the noise of the door, and when she saw her aunt, gave a little scream, half of joy, half of apprehension. Her look became wholly one of apprehension when she saw the expression on her aunt's face.

"Aunt Lyddy!" she faltered. "How you startled me to be sure! Why are you here like this without sending any word so as I could have come to meet you? Is there anything wrong wi' you or Uncle Joe?"

"Theer's a heap wrang wi' me, lass," said Aunt Lydia sternly as she set down her bag, and looked round significantly. The light was very grey in the little place, though the glow form the fire made it pleasant to look upon. Annie was thankful for the half light, as those are thankful who have something to hide.

"Tha' knows weel enow why I'm here, Annie," said Aunt Lydia and there was a sharp note of anguish in her voice.

"No, I don't, I'm waiting to hear," said Annie with a touch of sullenness, realising that blame and suspicion were about to fall upon her, and in no way minded to receive it meekly.

"Ay, fine tha' kens, lass," pursued Aunt Lydia sternly, and presently marching up to her niece she laid a compelling hand on her arm, and stared intently into her face.

"I've coom to hear where tha' were the three days tha' wasna' in Carlisle, tell me that."

"I was in Glasgow seein' Rhoda Pippet, if you will know, though I don't see that I'm obliged to tell you anything except what I like, Aunt Lyddy."

"It's a poor lie, Annie," said Mrs. Nash sadly. "But it *is* a lie an' it turns me sick. Tha' nivver so much as saw Rhoda Pippet, though she saw thee. I had a letter fra' her yesterday, askin' what tha' were doin' in Glasga' and what for tha' nivver looked near her, that was once so thick wi' tha'. Where were tha' in them three days, Annie?"

"I winna' tell," answered Annie with a sudden access of determination and rebellious strength. "Whativver you ask, Aunt Lyddy, I winna' tell. I'm a woman grown, an' have the reet to do as I like."

"A woman grown! a woman grown!" repeated Aunt Lydia pitifully. "An' wi' the reet to dew as tha' loikes. Knaw this, Annie, that theer's nobbut in the whole wurruld has that reet. We are but little bairns at th' school, ivvery wan ov us. Dear, dear, thy poor feyther, that is so built on thee. Woe's the day."

Aunt Lydia suddenly dropped in a chair overcome by weariness and sorrow and hid her face in her hands. Annie was not hard-hearted, and she loved her aunt dearly. Her features worked convulsively, as, turning aside she made busy at the fireplace, to get her visitor a cup of tea.

For the space of three or four minutes there was a silence that could be felt in the little place.

"So tha' hast nowt to tell me, Annie, and tha' wilt go on till thy feyther's heart is clean broke, an' thysen' brought low, when maybe now, if tha' would only speak up it might me made reet."

Annie whisked the kettle with a sudden swing from the hob, and planted it deep in the glowing heart of the fire. Then she turned to her aunt, her eyes aglow with a strange fire, her sharpened features set in a grim determination.

"There's nowt to be made reet, Aunt Lyddy. It's a' reet noo, as reet as it can possibly be. I'm a married woman."

The relief to Lydia Nash was great and evident, but the announcement shook her like an aspen leaf.

"If this is true, Annie, it's time to speak up, to produce thy man. Why has it ben done in secret like this, the thing that needs the whole light of day on it, an' the blessing of God and man if so be that theer's to be anny happiness or peace in it, especially for the woman."

"He could not let it be known at the time, but I shall not have to wait long now, Aunt Lyddy, soon the year will be up."

"Who is the man?"

But Annie turned resolutely away.

"He mun be either a bad man, that hides in th' dark fur his own ends, or else he has deceived tha' aboot himsel'. Does he belong to Wrotham?"

"Yes."

"Then he's somebody above tha', lass?" asked Aunt Lydia with a great sadness. "Am I reet?"

"Yes."

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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